

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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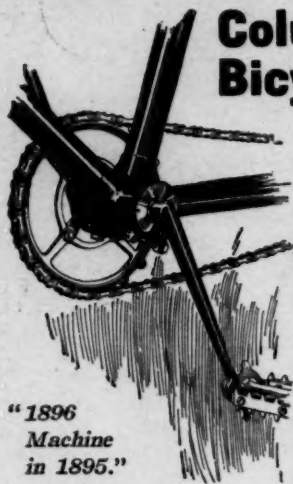
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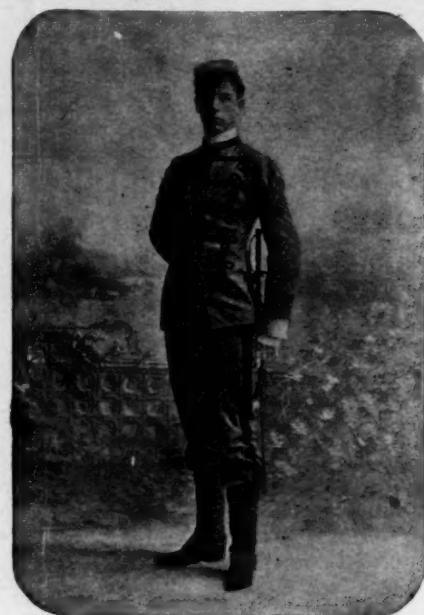
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CAUSES OF THE LIBERAL ROUT IN ENGLAND.

WHILE the returns in the English elections are not all in at this writing, the results already known indicate an overwhelming victory for the Conservatives and a most disastrous defeat for the Liberals. The majority of the Tories may reach 150, and the Opposition will be almost insignificant. The Tories have been victorious all along the line. Liberals, Radicals, Labor candidates, and Socialists have been "turned down" with equal mercilessness, and some of the most prominent men in the last Parliament have been retired by constituencies long regarded as Liberal strongholds. Mr. Morley was defeated at Newcastle, Sir William Vernon Harcourt was badly beaten in Derby, and other members of the last Ministry were repudiated with even greater emphasis. John Burns was returned by a greatly reduced majority, while Ben Tillett and Keir Hardie were defeated. The rank and file of the Liberals are said to be so demoralized and depressed that the belief is gaining ground that the party is dead beyond resurrection.

Regarding the causes of this political revolution, nothing definite has been said by the party organs on the other side. The Conservatives carried on their campaign without a program or definite promises. The most competent American correspondents in London attribute the result chiefly to the revolt of the publicans against the liquor policy of the Liberals. Thus Mr. Harold Frederic, the correspondent of *The Times*, New York, says that pretty nearly all the British brewers and saloon keepers have become Unionists and have been "knifing" the Liberal candidates throughout the country. We append some American comments on the significance of the English landslide:

An Utter Rout.—"There seems to be no checking the tide, which is flowing all one way. It is not mere defeat of the Radical-Liberal-Home Rule forces. It is utter rout. And it is emphasized by the disasters that are overtaking the leaders of the party. . . .

"Few expressions of opinion are yet reported as to the cause of

the revolution, nor do the results in the constituencies throw much light upon it. The probability is that there is no one dominant cause, but several of about equal importance. The agitation against the House of Lords may well be reckoned as one; slow-going John Bull preferring to have his Constitution revised by Conservatives rather than by Radicals. The Irish question is another; Englishmen thinking it time the rest of the Kingdom and the Empire received some of the attention that island has well-nigh monopolized, especially since the Irish fail to agree among themselves as to what they want. The liquor question is a third, and the new scheme of taxation a fourth. A leading place must be given to the lack of definite program presented by the Opposition. Lord Rosebery put reform of the House of Lords foremost, Sir William Harcourt identified himself with Local Option, and Mr. Morley clung manfully to Home Rule. In striving to please everybody they have, as is usual, pleased nobody.

"What the Unionists will do with the victory they are winning can not yet be foreseen. They have announced no program, made no promises. It will be time enough to do so, they say, when they have got back to Westminster with a substantial majority. They have not hesitated, however, to speak pretty plainly in their election addresses of the urgent need of social reform. That is a principle for which Chamberlain stands, and he is certainly not to be reckoned a mere cipher in the new Government. It is a principle, moreover, which the lamented Lord Randolph Churchill succeeded in impressing upon not a few of the Conservative leaders. . . . We shall not be surprised, therefore, if social reform prove to be a leading number on the forthcoming Unionist program."—*The Tribune*, New York.

King Grog Decreed It.—"The queen reigns, but does not govern." King Grog is going to do that for her. The results of partial balloting for the next Parliament of the United Kingdom indicate that the liquor trade has carried the field and will go to Westminster with a majority large enough to maintain King Grog's supremacy against all comers for probably the full life of a Parliament.

"Distilling and brewing are among the industries deemed highly 'respectable' in the British Islands. The reigning sovereign has set her seal of approval upon the business by raising into the peerage Bass, the brewer, whose son, Lord Burton, has been leading the fight against the Liberals on the open ground that a Conservative triumph is essential to the welfare of the liquor trade; and Guinness, the Irish brewer, to mention only two well-known instances. Accession of so many from the liquor trade to the aristocracy gave it its new name, the 'beverage.' So vast has the liquor power become that from grocers and 'publicans' alone—the provision and liquor retail trade in the same place—the Government received in license fees last year more than \$7,000,000, while other drink taxes, including duties, bring up the total revenue from the liquor industry to nearly \$140,000,000.

"Issue was squarely joined between the Liberals and the liquor trade in the Local Option bill introduced by Sir William Vernon Harcourt early in 1893. . . . The Harcourt Local Option bill provided that each district to be designated by law should determine for itself whether or not it would permit sale of liquor within its confines. A majority of two thirds was required to prohibit, and prohibition was not to take effect until three years after decision was given by the electors. The question could not be raised again within three years. Moderate as was the measure, the pressure of liquor influence within the Liberal Party itself was so great that the bill had to be withdrawn after first reading. The advanced Tories were willing to consider the subject, provided the license was made a vested interest and compensation were paid to any publican compelled to relinquish his license. The Liberal Government promised to reintroduce the bill last year, but did not do so.

"Doubtless many liquor men who had heretofore voted with

the Liberals have gone over to the other side for the sole purpose of putting an end to attempted legislation on the question.

"All other issues went by the board. Nothing has been said at the hustings about Home Rule, France in Madagascar, Bering Sea, Russia, and China, the Armenians, succession duties, disestablishment, the shahzada, bimetalism, marrying a deceased wife's sister, the Swazis, or when a peer is not a peer. Grog alone carried the battle, and Grog is the new king."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago*.

A Victory Without a Program.—"An extraordinary feature of the successful Conservative campaign in England is the fact that Lord Salisbury went into the fight absolutely without a declared program or policy. When his Ministry was first formed and he was pressed to announce his policy, his answer was: 'Our only policy is dissolution. We mean to get the sense of the electors as speedily as possible.' But their sense on what issues? He has not since told us. The burden of the Conservative electoral addresses has simply been this: 'The Rosebery Government was a miserable failure. Elect us and we will show you how to make England strong and happy.' This is certainly convenient, but not very consistent. In 1892 Lord Salisbury cried to heaven because Mr. Gladstone would not lay the details of his Home-Rule bill before the voters. Was the country going to give the dangerous Radical a blank check to write in what he chose? But he now finds blank checks a great comfort, especially when one is setting out on a long journey into distant parts, and he can not have too many of them. The more the Tories and Liberal Unionists are pressed for their program, the more gingerly they are about bringing it out. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach says that if he, an old Tory, and Mr. Chamberlain, an old Radical, are agreed, that ought to satisfy the country. But agreed about what? Pilate and Herod came to an amicable agreement on a certain occasion."—*The Evening Post, New York*.

A Halt Called to Political and Social Progress.—"The Liberal Party in England seems to be suffering both for what it has done and what it has left undone. It has failed to satisfy the Irish Home Rulers and the English Radicals, Laborists, and Socialists, all of whom assert that if its members had shown more vigor they could have made greater progress in the line of reform; while, on the other hand, the fact that it has shown some degree of reformatory vigor has brought down upon it the distrust of those who may be termed old-fashioned Liberals, and by its license legislation it has antagonized the powerful liquor interests. . . .

"A majority of the English people has apparently thought it wise to call a halt on the development of the policy of political and social progress. The experience is not a new one; it is, in fact, but a repetition of what has many times occurred in the past, and is one of the reasons why, from the time of the Tudors downward, the English-speaking people have made the gains that they have without the reactions which accompany tremendous revolutionary changes. After each movement, and sometimes after each attempted movement, forward, there has been an enforced pause, during which the people have had the time accorded to them to get accustomed, either by experience or in anticipation, to the new order of things, and then a fresh step forward is taken and a new horizon opened out. It is sometimes disheartening to those in the heat of the struggle to find their plans set aside and they themselves ignored in the popular demand for a pause; but when the life of a nation rather than the life of an individual is considered, when centuries rather than years are made units in the count, it is found that this spasmodic, jerky progress is a healthy movement, and that the communities whose political affairs have been carried on in this manner are stronger and on the whole better contented than those in which for the time being greater progress seems to be made.

"As a minority party, the Liberals will have the disadvantage in the next Parliament of not possessing some of their leading men. Certainly the Liberal ranks will not be so overstocked with able parliamentarians that the party can afford to dispense with the services of any of their old, experienced leaders."—*The Herald, Boston*.

"Now, sir," said the new weather employee's superior, "you know what this country expects and needs from each of her public servants in this department."

"Yes, sir."

"What is it?"

"Coolness in an emergency."—*The Star, Washington*.

SHOULD WE RECOGNIZE THE CUBAN INSURGENTS?

IN view of the seriousness and extent of the present rebellion in Cuba, a number of our leading newspapers have expressed the opinion that the time has almost come for recognizing the belligerent rights of the insurgents and extending to them the moral support of the United States. Why, it is asked, should we refuse to do for Cuba what France did for us, earning everlasting gratitude thereby, at the time of our struggle for independence? Hope is expressed that the next Congress will disregard the interests of Spain and proclaim its sympathy with the rebellion. *The Sun* (Dem.), New York, writes as follows on the subject:

"The present situation in Cuba resembles that which existed in the American colonies during the greater part of the year 1777, and up to the time when the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga convinced the court of Versailles that the Americans, if aided, could conquer their independence. The Spanish regular soldiers are reported to be victorious in almost every conflict, as were the English at that time; yet in both cases the mother country is beset with urgent appeals for additional troops, and the area of disaffected territory, instead of being narrowed, widens. When the regiments now under orders for Cuba shall have landed, Spain will have been obliged to place in that island for the suppression of the present rebellion a larger military force than the British generals ever had at their disposal in the American colonies during the Revolutionary war. In spite, however, of an immense preponderance of strength on land and a practically perfect control of the sea, the Madrid Government has steadily lost ground in Cuba since the first outbreak occurred. Beginning in the province of Santiago the uprising has spread to that of Puerto Principe, until, outside of the garrisoned towns, all the central and eastern parts of the island are in open revolt. It only remains for the Cubans to complete the organization of a provisional republican government, which they are now taking measures to establish, to gain possession of at least one seaport, and to achieve, if possible, one signal victory. It would then become the duty of the United States, a duty which the American people through its representatives in Congress will make the Executive discharge, to recognize the Cubans as belligerents, even if we do not promptly acknowledge their independence. . . .

"The Cuban revolutionists have nothing to expect from the Cleveland Administration during the next five months, in which it remains exempt from the control of the direct mandates of the American people. The good-will of the Cleveland Administration is reserved for monarchists; it has no fellow feeling for republican revolutionists. But let not the Cubans lose heart on that account; let them fight a good fight and hold their own until next December! Then, when the Fifty-fourth Congress shall convene, the nation's sympathies will have an authentic expounder and enforcer, and if the President shall try to thwart them he will be roughly disciplined."

These views are indorsed by *The Constitution* (Dem.), Atlanta, *The Press* (Rep.), New York, *The Press* (Rep.), Philadelphia, *The Dispatch* (Rep.), Pittsburg, and other papers. *The Philadelphia Press* says:

"Evidently the situation is a bad one for the Spaniards, otherwise Captain-General Campos would not have issued the barbarous order to shoot all revolutionists captured with arms in their possession. No other nation pretending to be civilized would resort to such barbarity. It is of itself proof that the Spaniards think that something must be done immediately to put down the revolution or the Cubans will secure their liberty. If this order of the Captain-General, the issuance of which has been twice reported from Cuba, is carried into effect, the United States should interfere. No such inhuman butchery should be allowed at our doors. . . .

"Cuba has far more cause for rebellion than the people of this country had in 1776. It is ridiculous to assert, as do some of the Cleveland 'cuckoos,' that Cuba should not be encouraged in her rebellion, as the people of the island are unfit to govern themselves. Even if the assertion were true, of which there is no evidence, it would be no argument for the continuance of the oppressive Spanish rule, which has kept Cuba poor and undevel-

oped. When Congress meets evidence of the sympathy of this country with Cuba is pretty certain to be given, no matter how displeasing it may be to Spain."

The Times-Herald (Ind.), Chicago, thinks that, while the American people ought to sympathize with Cuba, the Government must refrain from interference as long as a *de facto* government is not established by the insurgents.

William Dean Howells, the novelist, writing in *Harper's Weekly* on the love of Cuban patriots for the Spanish race and Spanish literature, doubtless voices the sentiments of those Americans who are more or less indifferent to the outcome of struggles for mere changes in the form of government, in the following reflections:

"Wars like that seem lamentable anachronisms. If Cuba were free, as it is called, how much freer would the poorer Cubans be—the sort of men who do all the hard working and most of the hard fighting in all lands? Would life be any easier, wages higher, employ securer? With independence from Spain would the common people be independent of those who could give them or deny them work? Would liberty liberate them from the fear of want for themselves and for those dear to them?"

"When we hear of a patriotic war nowadays we have to ask ourselves some such questions; and I notice that we Americans are not so joyful over new independencies and liberties and the establishment of sister republics as we once were. Is it because we have come to feel that political independence and liberty are merely means to a true freedom, and that we are waiting to see what the patriots will do with their victory?"

SOUTH CAROLINA NEGROES' APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

REPRESENTATIVE negroes of South Carolina met at Columbia recently to discuss the political status of their race in that State, and, before adjourning, issued an "address to the people of the United States," reciting alleged grievances and asking for moral support in their efforts for justice. They state that the coming Constitutional Convention, under the pretext of preventing "negro domination," will still further curtail the political rights of the colored voters, who are practically disfranchised throughout the State by the present registration laws. All the lynchings and most of the murders in the State are, according to the address, directly traceable to the illegal course of the present government. We quote:

"Murders and lynchings are noxious plants flourishing only under a privilege class government and will surely die when the sheriff and court are made dependent for future favors upon the suffrage of every man.

"We believe in universal suffrage, because we believe in the right of all, which under our form of government can not be secured without making the political power of each man equal in the creation of the administrators of the law."

The address also calls "upon the strong arm of the National Government for a defense of rights granted and guaranteed by itself. *The News and Courier*, Charleston, criticizing the address as too vague and general, says:

"Leaving the paper to speak for itself, however, in its own way, we desire only to suggest to the members of the convention, and other colored 'leaders' in the State, that whatever their political or other wrongs, real or imaginary, they have made a mistake in addressing their appeal 'to the people of the United States.' We do not wish or propose to discuss the subject at any length here. It is enough to say that 'the people of the United States' are mainly white people, and most of them are not much interested now in the matter of enforcing the full and effective use of the ballot in the hands of colored voters. Their interest in the matter is growing smaller year by year, as they understand more and more clearly every year that it is one that must be settled and can be settled satisfactorily, only by the people most nearly concerned in it—the white people of the several States. . . .

"Some statements contained in the address are singularly in-

temperate and reckless, and are therefore singularly impertinent and imprudent to come from such a source for publication at this time, or at any time. They are as mischievous in effect as they are meaningless in fact, and they can be excused only on the ground of their combined falsity and folly.

"If the authors of the address will consider for a moment they will understand that matters can not be altogether bad for their race in a State which their race as such prefers above all other States and parts of the world as their abiding-place and working-place, and in which they enjoy such privileges, even as 'citizens,' as are broadly indicated by the public meetings of such conventions of their representative men as that which was held in Columbia on Tuesday, and by the unhindered publication of such a paper as was issued by that convention!

"What of remaining privilege belongs to them, or they are qualified to enjoy and employ, it is hard to say, and the question can not be answered or decided just yet. So much can be said, however, that the decision can not be forced by the colored people themselves to accord with their wishes only, nor by any outside power. In these conditions, the wise and the only wise course for them and for their leaders would appear to be to address whatever 'appeals' they desire to make for better treatment or further political advancement to the people among whom they live, to support their appeals by their conduct, and to await the result with what patience they can command."

In the North, however, considerable sympathy is expressed with the negroes of South Carolina, and the present condition of things is regarded as highly unsatisfactory. Thus *The Times-Herald* (Ind.), Chicago, says:

"The whole situation in South Carolina is extremely unsatisfactory to the liberty-loving American, and yet the exact solution of the problem is difficult. The whole world knows what South Carolina suffered under negro domination, and the memory of the Moses government has not yet passed from the minds of men. No one wishes such a condition to be revived under any circumstances, but at the same time there must be some way of according just and legal rights to the negroes. The whites wrong themselves and lower their own moral standard when they resort to fraud to deprive the blacks of their right to vote. Crime is still crime, even if committed for a supposedly good purpose. Let the better class of the South Carolinians themselves be the leaders of the blacks and give them high and noble example. They can, if they give their time and thought to it, gain the good-will and the confidence of the negroes and their political support.

"Such a mode is certainly worth a trial."

Street Railway Statistics.—Interesting information regarding the street railway industry in the United States is furnished in a special issue of *The Street Railway Journal*. There are tables giving the mileage, cars, stock, and debt of all the roads in the country, and some important facts are brought out by them. Here are some of the statistics:

Number of roads.....	976
Miles of track:	
Electric.....	10,363
Horse.....	1,914
Cable.....	632
Others.....	679
Total.....	13,588
Number of cars.....	44,745
Capital stock.....	\$748,014,206
Stock per mile.....	55,000
Funded debt.....	552,125,505
Debt per mile.....	40,600

The table shows to what extent electricity has supplanted other means of locomotion in towns. The extent of capitalization is another feature calculated to arrest attention. While the average capitalization of steam roads amounts to about \$60,000 per mile, the capitalization of the street roads is as high as \$95,000 per mile. It is pointed out in the press that street roads have not generally had to buy the right of way, and that there is something strange about the contrast. *The Springfield Republican* remarks: "It is plain that the stock-waterers have been doing a good deal of the recent street-railway building. Either some of the water will have to be squeezed out of these securities before as a rule a fair per cent. can reliably be earned on them, or we shall have demonstrated in a striking way the enormous value of the public franchises which have been given away to the companies."

NEW YORK'S SUNDAY PROBLEM.

THE agitation over the vigorous efforts of the New York Police Commission to enforce the excise law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks on Sunday, far from abating, is growing stormier as the weeks pass and the officials, undeterred by clamor, pursue their course without any sign of weakening. Commissioner Roosevelt is assailed by a number of newspapers for "diverting" the police from the more important duties of watching and detecting serious crime, as well as for neglecting to enforce other provisions of the Sunday law, such as that prohibiting the sale of soda-water by druggists and others. He is accused of constituting himself judge and legislator, and determining what laws he will enforce and what laws he will allow to be violated. In a public statement, Mr. Roosevelt characterized his critics as "allies of the criminal classes," and declared that he was preparing to enforce all laws alike as far as the means within his command might permit.

Republican politicians, fearing that Mr. Roosevelt's course may make votes for Tammany, are said to be urging Governor Morton to call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of revising the excise law or giving New York an opportunity to decide for itself the question of Sunday opening. Senator Hill has published two letters blaming the Republicans for construing the law too strictly, and advising the people to send an overwhelming Democratic majority to the next Legislature in order that liberal Sunday legislation may be enacted over Governor Morton's possible veto. Meanwhile the discussion in the New York press, which is no longer confined to the excise law but deals with the broader subject of Sunday legislation generally, is developing some surprising results. *The Sun* has virtually declared against all special Sunday legislation; *The World* thinks that Sunday laws are plainly unconstitutional, and *The Evening Post* advocates the passage of a law legalizing the practices which have so long neutralized the Sunday-closing provision. The Republican papers commend the police officials and charge the Democrats and Senator Hill with responsibility for the existence of the present excise law, but refrain from recommending any definite change in it.

We append some of the more interesting comments of the New York newspapers:

Let People Do on Sunday as They Do on Other Days.—"We can not move toward the solution of the liquor question with all the speed possible when we have to stumble over such misconceptions as this, found in the resolutions adopted to denounce the excise-law enforcement by the German-American Reform Union:

"The object of the Sunday law is the maintenance of order and decency on Sunday."

"This mistake is too complete to be funny. Order and decency are scarcely frills on the idea of the Sunday law. The purpose

of that statute is to prevent men from drinking liquor on Sundays. Public order is easily kept; it is a matter of police, simply. It can be maintained under any police commission, altho there is no law directly providing for it. Liquor-drinking, tho, in the minds of very many of our more active and aggressive social regulators, is a sin, to be frowned upon and kept bound by all the hampering restrictions legally devisable. Liquor-drinking on Sundays is particularly wrong to their thinking, and upon this point they are reenforced by the tremendous sentiment in favor of keeping Sunday distinguishable from the secular days of the week, and of securing to it from the public a recognition of its religious character, and the respect paid by the traditional Christian feeling.

"Public order is dependent on the number of police. The Sunday excise law, which has been violated habitually with no material increase in disorder, is intended as a moral barrier against the indulgence of liquor-drinking on Sundays, and no protection for the police force against corruption, no vindication of the law, no settlement of the question, no peace, is possible until all its restrictions are abandoned, and men are permitted to do on Sundays as they do on other days—drink as they wish."—*The Sun (Dem.), New York.*

Sunday Laws Unconstitutional.—"Section 3 of article 1 of the Constitution of the State of New York says: 'The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without dis-

crimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind.'

"Is there then any constitutional authority for our oppressive Sunday laws? Is there not 'discrimination or preference' when the Legislature enjoins upon all the people the observance of a day as a 'Sabbath' or 'holy time,' when only a part of the people believe such observance to be morally or religiously obligatory? Would not those who support the Sunday laws think their religious liberty encroached upon if the Legislature were to pass a law compelling them to observe the Mohammedan Sabbath, Friday, as 'holy time'?

"Would not every good and proper purpose of the Sunday laws be accomplished by a simple enactment making Sunday a legal holiday? The shops voluntarily close and men voluntarily rest from their toil on the other legal holidays.

"Is not everything else in the Sunday laws directly violative of the constitutional provision above quoted, and also of the underlying and binding principles on which the Constitution rests?

"Why should not these laws be set aside by the courts or repealed by the Legislature? Why should not enlightened and orderly citizens be freemen in fact?"—*The World (Dem.), New York.*

Legalize the "Side-Door" Institution.—"The true policy for the Legislature to adopt would seem to be to recognize the existence of the custom of drinking on Sunday, but to regulate the custom so that it should not be offensive to those whose customs are different. A public bar in full blast is often a nuisance. It is not a nuisance because people drink there, but because it is noisy, or because loafers hang around it, or because drunken people frequent it. These attendant circumstances, however, are not essential to the custom of drinking at bars. We know this, because it has hitherto been the custom for bars to be quietly



open on Sunday without the attendant nuisances. This has been done in violation of law; but why should not the law be so framed as to legalize a compromise which should satisfy all parties? If every one who loiters about a bar-room on Sunday or makes any disturbance there is promptly arrested, and if the doors are kept closed and the blinds drawn, a Sabbatarian quiet would be assured, and at the same time a just and reasonable recognition of the drinking customs of our citizens would be legally provided. Where there are conflicting customs, compromise is necessary; for the attempt of those who hold to one custom to suppress the observance of the others can not permanently succeed and leads to incessant disturbance, ill feeling between classes, and hatred and contempt for law."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

The True Principle in Sunday Legislation.—"The chief fault with what are called our Sunday laws is that they had their origin in a desire to enforce a religious or moral observance rather than to protect the rights of citizens and the interests of the community. The former is not a sound basis of legislation.

"So far as laws relate especially to Sunday, they should have other than religious grounds. Not only religious teachings but the custom of centuries in Christian lands has established the first day of the week as a day of worship and of rest, and there is no need of argument in support of its maintenance. Those who desire to use it for worship are entitled to protection from any disorders or disturbance that would interfere with the fullest enjoyment of their right in that respect. Those who desire to use it for rest and recreation should be protected against any coercion of employers or others to compel them to forego that privilege against their will. . . . In making laws relating to the subject, the true purpose and scope of legislation should not be lost sight of. It is not to coerce anybody into a religious observance, but to protect all in their reasonable rights and liberties as citizens, and to protect society against evils injurious to the general body of citizens."—*The Times (Dem.)*, New York.

Overhaul the Entire Sunday Law.—"The puritanical prohibitions still remaining in the code of to-day are relics of that old-time blue-law bigotry and tyranny which made Sunday a day of gloom by condemning pursuits and pastimes not because they were detrimental, but because they were 'ungodly,' which made all innocent recreation and pleasure criminal, and which went to the extreme of enacting that 'all persons having no reasonable or lawful excuse on every Lord's day shall resort to some meeting or assembly of religious worship and there abide orderly and soberly during the time of prayer and preaching on pain of forfeiture for every neglect of the same of the sum of one dollar.'

"These puritanical enactments have long ceased to be in keeping with the times. They are repugnant to the progressive spirit of the age and the advanced ideas of personal liberty that now prevail. They are repudiated even by tolerant churchmen. It is time they were blotted from the criminal law of the State. . . .

"If Mr. Roosevelt succeeds in permanently enforcing the Sunday excise law as rigorously as he has begun he will do what has never yet been done by any executive officer or officers in this city, and if he undertakes to carry out his theory of rigidly enforcing every law on the statute book he will undertake what has been rarely attempted and never accomplished by any executive officer

in any State of the Union. But the very attempt, whether it proves successful or a failure, the possibility of New York becoming afflicted with blue Sunday law, or subjected at any time to a blue Sunday crusade, is enough to necessitate a revision of the excise statutes and an overhauling of the entire Sunday law as soon as the Legislature meets."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, New York.

The Old Parties and the Ginmill.—"It was a Democratic legislature that enacted the law in 1892, and the liquor association approved it. Why did they enact it if they resent its enforcement? Their protest is a most abject confession of insincerity and cowardice.

"It was a Republican legislature that originally enacted the law in 1857. Yet now, we are told, scores of Republican politicians have been to Roosevelt to beseech, entreat, and threaten him if he does not cease to enforce it. Was there ever a spectacle more humiliating!

"There is not to-day a political leader in either old party, nor one in the mugwump ranks, that dares lift up his voice in favor of this law that both old parties are responsible for. With one accord, from David B. Hill and Chauncey Depew down, they shout out that they never really meant it. All other State issues are lost sight of, and the papers concede that the next election will turn on this one issue. . . .

"Now we begin to see, as never before, where the very vitals of the two old parties lie. Touch the ginmill even for one day in seven and you touch the pneumogastric nerve to which their entire political system responds. You are at the very roots of their being then. For that matter we are at the root of the Government's life as well, for the issue has become one of *Law versus Liquor*, and if the latter is to triumph, we might as well toll the knell of the nation."—*The Voice (Proh.)*, New York.

Law or Lawlessness the Issue Now.—"The question is not now whether the law should or should not forbid the sale of liquor on Sunday. That question will arise when the Legislature meets. As now written, the law does forbid it, forbids it positively, peremptorily. Shall the law be enforced or shall it not? Shall our public officials be sustained in performing the oaths they have taken, or shall we wink at them while they wink at the police and the police wink at the saloon-keepers?

"No issue more important than this can arise in a republic. All the sentiment of loyalty and patriotism which in other countries centers in the person of the king centers here in law. If we allow public respect for the enactments, good or bad, wise or foolish, which we ourselves have made, to dwindle and fade; if our young people are brought up to understand that we put words on the statute books with no intention of regarding them ourselves or of compelling our public servants to regard them; if obedience to the law on the part of the citizen and its enforcement on the part of the official are a matter not of duty and necessity, but of whim and caprice, of toleration and favor, the experiment of free government must be adjudged a failure!"—*The Press (Rep.)*, New York.

"As everybody knows, Commissioner Roosevelt excused his action on the plea that, as an executive officer, he has no alternative but to carry out the provisions of the law. When it was pointed out to him that he enforced a single law only, he declared that it is useless for the 'allies of the criminal classes' to attempt turning him from the most vital law. These allies of the criminal classes include nearly all the Metropolitan press, but we will let that pass. It must be pointed out, however, that Roosevelt shows want of principle. First he declares that he does not consider the Sunday-closing law just, and now he calls the same law a 'vital' one. Can such an untrustworthy person be allowed to retain a responsible position? Will not the dignity of his office suffer by it? These are the questions which we ask those prominent citizens to consider, who have until now supported Roosevelt."—*The Staats-Zeitung (Dem.)*, New York.

"The public is now thoroughly familiar with President Roosevelt's position. He can not be swerved from his duty by Tammany's insincere effort to make a campaign issue out of Republican enforcement of Democratic law, and is backed by the might which accompanies the right. . . . Backed by the people, he will await without anxiety any further contributions from the pen of Mr. Hill, inspired possibly by the fact that soda-water is one of the Senator's favorite beverages."—*The Mail and Express (Rep.)*, New York.



AN AWFUL POSSIBILITY UNDER OUR BLUE LAWS.
—*The World*, New York.

PROPOSED UNION OF REFORM FORCES.

THERE is considerable discussion nowadays among Populist and Prohibition papers about a political union of "reform forces," meaning thereby those political forces that have cut loose from the two major parties and are seeking success for their issues through new party organization.

A National Conference looking to such a union was recently held at Prohibition Park, Staten Island. After a five-days' session and a free interchange of views on many political and economic questions now before the country, a committee of resolutions, composed about equally of representative Populists and Prohibitionists, with a sprinkling of Single Taxers, State Socialists, and Direct Legislationists, reported a platform which the delegates adopted almost unanimously. It is as follows:

"As a basis of a union of reform forces.

"1. Direct Legislation, the Initiative and the Referendum in national, state, and local matters; the Imperative Mandate and Proportional Representation.

"2. When any branch of legitimate business becomes a monopoly in the hands of a few against the interests of the many, that industry should be taken possession of, on just terms, by the municipality, the State, or the nation, and administered by the people.

"3. The election of President and Vice-President, and United States senators, by direct vote of the people, and also of all civil officers as far as practicable.

"4. Equal suffrage without distinction of sex.

"5. As the land is the rightful heritage of the people, no tenure should hold without use and occupancy.

"6. Prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes, and governmental control of the sale for medicinal, scientific, and mechanical uses.

"7. All money—paper, gold, and silver—should be issued by the National Government only, and made legal tender for all payments, public or private, on future contracts, and in amount adequate to the demands of business.

"8. The free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1."

This platform is to be discussed in the "reform press" and at local gatherings, and the next step will depend on the reception accorded it by the rank and file. It is probable that another conference will be called before next March, in connection with the national conventions of the reform parties. So far a large number of representative Populists and Prohibitionists have heartily indorsed the work of the conference, and in some States practical results may be witnessed in the coming elections.

Below are a number of comments on this movement, chiefly from the "reform press":

A True People's Party.—"There is in this proposed basis of union a feature which makes it far more easy for one to give assent to it as a whole while disagreeing with certain portions of it, than has ever been the case with any platform ever yet drafted by any party. That feature is found in the first plank presented—Direct Legislation. . . . While the party would be pledged to defend those measures before the people, yet if it failed to convince a majority of the people that any particular measure was desirable, it could not enact that measure into law until the majority of the people had been so convinced. The man who is opposed to Woman Suffrage, for instance, could act with a party resting on such a platform far more easily than with the Prohibition Party on its present platform, because the Prohibition Party is pledged to enact Woman Suffrage as soon as it comes into power, whether a majority of the people are in favor of it or not; while a party resting on this proposed basis of union is pledged to support Woman Suffrage, but not to enact it if a majority of the people are not yet convinced that it should be enacted. This is just as it should be. We do not, for our part, want to see even Prohibition enacted into law when a majority of the people are opposed to it.

"This basis of union, therefore, while it may seem to some to be very radical, is, in fact, very conservative. It is radical in its statement of principles; but conservative in regard to the enact-

ment of those principles into law. The party that adopted such a basis for its platform would be radical on the stump, but conservative in the true and proper sense when in power. Other parties are pledged to enact into law whatever a majority of the party favors. This party would be pledged to support whatever a majority of the party favored, but pledged to enact nothing that a majority of the people did not favor. In other words, it would be the true Democratic Party, the true Republican Party, the true People's Party.

"Whether anything further shall come of this latest attempt at union, we do not, of course, know. We had not expected even this much of immediate result from the conference. The outcome has been so surprising to us that we are prepared for further surprises along the same line. God only knows whether the time has come for another of those great providential movements of history that lift the race upward and onward, and extend the reign of justice and truth and righteousness."—*The Voice (Proh.)*, New York.

Union Injurious to Prohibition.—"The Populist Party, as such, has no real love for the Prohibition Party. Any present union would be likely to put Prohibition in the place it occupied so long in the old Republican Party. We are facing the principle of the survival of the fittest. The strongest of the reform forces will naturally come to the front. It was the duty of the Prohibition Party, whose name was sufficient to proclaim its leading principle, to espouse with its supposed courage those issues than an ordinary conscience could discern the right side of; questions of expediency, of planks to catch votes, were to be left to old expediency parties. Ours was to be a new party, not only of principles, but methods. The best voters care to-day more for righteous methods than for any particular principle. There is a great restless vote that is only waiting for something it can tie to. We made the mistake of our history when for the sake of the influence of monopolistic friends, we nullified every plank but one in our platform, and by the very act made men doubt our sincerity on that one. Such meetings as that at Prohibition Park can not undo that error. They will help reveal and magnify it. Our duty is to occupy the reform road. . . .

"The Prohibition Party should be leading more than conferring. It should be drilling and fighting. It should show such faith and courage that manhood will be attracted to it and womanhood be proud of her brave defenders. The Prohibition cause can win if its friends will but stand fast and vote as they pray on all true reforms."—*Independent Citizen (Proh.)*, Providence.

Prohibition in the Way of Union.—"We do not think it possible for the reform forces to come together on that platform. The straight-out Prohibition plank makes answer for our statement. That is all there is in the way. The remaining seven eighths of the platform will be acceptable to the majority of Populists, tho the seventh plank will arouse antagonism from the greenbacker. We do not blame any one, but rather feel disposed to praise every one connected with the conference.

"We are not sure that we regret the issuance of the platform. We are not by any means positive but that the exigencies of this particular decade of the century demand a political organization wholly devoted to exposing the outrageous villainies of the most aggressive and best organized monopoly of the century. The work may be necessary in order to attract a certain type of mind to be found in the Republic. The Populist Party can not possibly accept the declaration. While in some particulars more radical than the Omaha platform and more consistent, apart from its prohibitory plank, it does not meet the demands of the Populists of to-day."—*The Progressive Age (Popul.)*, Minneapolis.

"The platform adopted by the representatives of the various reform elements of the country at the recent conference at Prohibition Park is a good one. It is proposed as a basis of union of reform forces. With some amendments true reformers ought to be able to unite on it. We are well aware that this statement will not be popular with those who are 'rubbing up against the practical side of politics'—those who regard the capture of the offices, no matter at what sacrifice of principle—as the chief thing, but, to the man who places principle above office, and who has little faith in the prospective achievements of officers who may be elected by a compromise with wrong, this platform will appeal with no small degree of force. It might be improved in some respects, we grant, and doubtless it will be at subsequent confer-

ences; but as a whole it now embodies the principles of the Omaha platform with some very important additions."—*The Advocate (Popul.)*, Topeka.

"Whether it be feasible to unite all the reform forces of the country on a single platform, necessarily embracing one of more points on which all did not agree but consented to leave in abeyance for the time being, is a debatable point and one which has generally been regarded as impossible of accomplishment. The readiness, however, with which the Staten Island conference agreed on a basis of union augurs well for further accomplishments."—*The American Nonconformist (Popul.)*, Indianapolis.

"Will the National Reform Conference, reported elsewhere, have any bearing upon future events? It was wholly preliminary, it is true, but is it not a forward step to have reached the preliminaries of a union of reform forces? Separated, they are powerless; in union they are strong. Who knows but that on this spot, sacred to the principle of emancipation, of freedom not from African but American slavery, the nucleus has been formed around which will gather the now dispersed forces that united will make an epoch in the history of government?"—*The Union Signal (W. C. T. U.)*, New York.

"The proposed basis of union is sound and substantial. It is in line with the plan of coming together that this paper has long believed must be adopted. . . . Now let a conference of the various reform parties be held this fall or winter either in Chicago or St. Louis, and steps be taken to bring all the reform organizations into a permanent political machine that will place these principles into practise in this country, and the true 'dominant' issue of the Prohibition Party—good government—would then be a fixture in American politics, and under good government no saloon would exist, and robbery of the masses by the favored moneyed classes would be the exception instead of the rule."—*The Michigan Messenger (Proh.)*.

"The platform adopted by the National Reform Conference marks another epoch in the history of this nation. By it one's mind is immediately carried back to the memorable conference that preceded the formation of the Republican Party. But have you marked the ominous silence of the rum-controlled, monopolistic press? Not a line with reference to this important gathering has it given the public."—*Daily Tribune (Proh.)*, Westervly, R. I.

"The talk of Populists who wish to unite with the Prohibitionists is for the most part uncalled for. In a few localities there are Populists who would vote for Prohibition if they were given an opportunity, but as a rule it can be safely said that there is a larger percentage of people who favor Prohibition in the ranks of the Republican Party in the North or in the Democratic Party in the South than there is in the Populist Party. . . . The Populist Party can not declare for Prohibition and maintain its growth. To do such a thing it would have to have a large amount of temperance sentiment behind it. The Prohibition Party can't afford to make a compromise from the Prohibition principle to secure reforms of a secondary nature."—*Champion of Progress (Proh.)*, Sioux City.

"We care not, nor did hardly anybody else around New York care, about the 'conference.' There may have been and probably were representative Prohibitionists present, but for the rest nobody there, of the few who were there, represented anybody but himself—odd ends of all sorts of confused notions which the holders thereof love to dignify with the term 'reform.' As to Socialists, however, they were conspicuous by their absence; if any was there at all it was only as a looker-on; no Socialist would commit the economic and political and social folly of accepting the 16 to 1 insanity as a basis for union."—*The People (Social.)*, New York.

"Nothing happened to convince any Prohibitionist that a short cut for our reform, by a union with the other fellows, was in sight. To confer is human, but to unite is not necessarily divine, unless the wisdom of the union is a self-evident fact."—*The Outlook (Proh.)*, Vineland, N. J.

"The platform adopted at the conference at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, by representatives of all the reform elements is one which will meet the hearty approval of those who place the good of the many above party interests. The Prohibitionists have this year certainly shown a disposition to meet other reform elements

more than half-way; and, while the platform may not go far enough for some of us, it certainly embraces the principal points for which we all contend. . . . There is a good fighting chance for the people in '96, but it must be by united effort, and the divisions of former years must be avoided."—*The Twentieth Century (Social.)*, New York.

"No great party can be built up on a platform demanding so many radical changes; but that the radicals along the two lines of temperance reform and labor reform should be so nearly in agreement is an important feature of the present political situation."—*The Outlook (Relig.)*, New York.

WILL WOMAN-SUFFRAGISTS STRIKE?

A STARTLING resolution, introduced by Miss Susan B. Anthony, was seriously debated at a recent convention of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association. The action favored by it amounted to a general "moral strike" on the part of the women suffragists of Kansas. Some papers report that the resolution was officially passed, and others that it failed of passage. Here is the resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the duty of every self-respecting woman in the State of Kansas to fold her hands and refuse to help any moral, religious, charitable reform or political association until the men of the State shall strike the adjective 'male' from the suffrage clause of the Constitution."

As Miss Anthony's earnestness and devotion to her cause are well known; her authorship of this war declaration has caused considerable amazement, and editorial commentators are wondering whether there is any intention on the part of the women suffragists to act upon the resolution. *The Inter Ocean*, Chicago, writes in criticism of it as follows:

"Since when has it been good law, good ethics, or good politics that either men or women shall refuse to do any good thing because by circumstance of law, social condition, physical or mental infirmity, or political deficiency they are not able to do all good things? Shall a man refuse to worship in Russia because he is not a voter in Russia? Shall a woman decline to attend church because she can not attend the polls? Shall she forego her charitable impulses because she can not be a candidate for alderman? She will do none of these things; no, not tho ten associations in Kansas should resolve that she should. Were he to do these things she would demonstrate her unfitness for the quality of voter. For the right to vote is the highest right conferred upon humanity. It is conferred by reason of fitness—at any rate, this is the theory of politics. To refuse to perform minor duties is to give evidence of unfitness for performance of the highest duty. . . .

"The friends of woman suffrage have much reason to be encouraged, and none for dismay, in consideration of the progress of the cause. In a few commonwealths woman has a full right of suffrage, in others a partial right. She has either perfect or partial right in States sufficient in number to give evidence of her fitness or unfitness for full citizenship. If in the States in which she can vote she votes fairly and wisely, it soon will come to pass that she will vote in others, and ultimately in all. It seems to us that the highest policy of Miss Anthony is to urge wisdom and purity upon such women as are voters, for by their acts the fitness of other women will be judged."

The Omaha Bee, declining to treat the matter seriously, writes as follows:

"Here is a threat that will strike terror into the heart of every man who depends upon woman to cook his meals, darn his socks, and provide all the comforts of home in this world, and work out his salvation for the next. The originator of this embargo is said to be our ancient and respected friend, Susan B. Anthony, whose life's mission has been to emancipate woman from the galling yoke of male oppression.

"But the question is, Will the women of Kansas be able to fold their hands and keep them folded until they are allowed to vote? Will they carry out this interdict to its logical conclusion? If the coercion of the unregenerate Kansas Turk is the real object of

this resolution, it should not have stopped short of an absolute boycott. Why should the embattled woman of Kansas refrain from charity and church work and keep on with her drudgery in the kitchen? Why should the women board and lodge their sons, brothers, husbands, and fathers so long as they are denied their sacred rights to carry arms in defense of their country and do battle for its salvation at the polls?"

The Sentinel (Popul.), Chicago, denounces the resolution as inexcusably rash, and goes on to say:

"The attributes of morality and charity can not be effaced by a set of resolutions nor the good women of Kansas driven to an abandonment of their work in aid of suffering humanity by this senseless fling about 'self-respecting women.'

"The man or woman who refuses to do right, to do a charitable act, or to aid in the advancement of humanity, because not permitted the full exercise of all our rights, does not give evidence of deserving an extended privilege in governmental affairs.

"Were the women of Kansas to act in accordance with the spirit of that resolution they would demonstrate their unfitness for the rights of suffrage.

"It is to be regretted that Miss Anthony offered any such resolution, and it is unjust that the real friends of equal suffrage in the great State of Kansas should be placed under the imputation of having given it an indorsement.

"The cause of equal suffrage has 'fool friends' as well as enemies in disguise. They should be watched."

A BOYCOTT ON NATIONAL BANK-NOTES.

A MANIFESTO has been issued by the General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, Mr. Sovereign, urging members of all labor organizations, People's Party men, and Grangers to join in a movement for the establishment of a systematic boycott upon all national bank-notes, as these notes are not legal tender and can be refused if offered in payment of wages, debts, or commodities purchased. What Mr. Sovereign expects to accomplish by the boycott is stated in his manifesto as follows:

"The national banks are responsible for the destruction of greenbacks, the payment of the bonds in coin, the funding acts, the demonetization of silver, and all the corrupt financial legislation in this country for the past thirty years. They have boycotted and discriminated against every kind of money that promised relief to the debtor class and prosperity to the industrial masses. They are boycotters of the most cruel and merciless kind.

"Now we propose, through the Knights of Labor, Farmers' Alliance, People's Party, and all reform organizations, that a boycott be placed on the notes of national banks, and that on and after September 1, 1895, our people be requested and urged to accept no national bank bills in any of the ordinary transactions of business. . . .

"This boycott will precipitate the great conflict, with the people on one side and the banks on the other, and the issues will be as sharply drawn as in the struggle of Andrew Jackson with the old United States Bank, sixty years ago. It will force the corporations and every form of private monopoly to take sides in the contest. It will force a plutocratic press and a foreign money power to reveal the hidden hand of American politics, and establish an impassable barrier between the toiling masses of America and the Shylocks and pensioned lords of the world. And if an attempt is made to force national bank-notes upon the public, through such channel as they are by law made a legal tender, we will establish a redemption bureau and through existing laws force the Secretary of the Treasury to unload the locked-up greenbacks for the benefit of the people. . . .

"The campaign must be waged against the combined foe of two continents, against the allied forces of the plutocracy and tyranny throughout the world, and in the light of recent events it must be the most aggressive and offensive campaign ever waged in this country. We can expect no permanent relief without a struggle, and therefore let us precipitate the conflict in time and on lines that will expose the unsound money of the sound-money advocates. This can be most effectively done by a national boycott on the unsound, un-American, unconstitutional notes of the national bank."

Mr. Sovereign is confident that the Populists and Farmers' Alliance bodies will issue similar appeals, and that the boycott will be general and well organized. According to press reports Secretary Carlisle and other Treasury officials have expressed the opinion that the condition of the Department would not be affected by the boycott. It might cause temporary business embarrassment, they said, but could have no permanent effect. They denounced the proposal, however, as a boycott against the Government itself and an attack on the financial system of the country.

We subjoin some comments on the manifesto from the daily press. The views of the "reform" papers will be given next week.

Suicidal Scheme.—"Mr. Sovereign, the Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, is endeavoring to stir up more strife. He has issued a manifesto to his followers and to 'all lovers of liberty' directing that after September 1 a boycott shall be instituted against the notes of national banks. Inasmuch as under our admirable national banking system every such note, if genuine, is amply secured, even tho the bank should fail, by United States bonds deposited with the Comptroller of the Currency, there can be no pretense that national bank-notes are not worth their par value. Mr. Sovereign, however, seems to think that it would be a good thing to worry the banks whom he affects to regard as enemies of the people. He will accomplish nothing except to cover himself with ridicule. Should any person be idiotic enough to follow his advice the community at large would sensibly decide not to do business with such cranks, and the demagogues and their followers would be hoisted by their own petard. The people have no patience with such vaporings as Sovereign continues to emit. The Knights of Labor had their origin in a praiseworthy attempt to better their condition. By setting up such leaders as the present erratic and indiscreet Grand Master they are inflicting grave injury upon their own cause."—*The Ledger* (Rep.), Philadelphia.

Silly and Ineffectual.—"The preposterous person, Sovereign, who undertook to run, or rather to stop, the railroads of the country last summer, has now varied his absurdity by tackling the banks. He has proclaimed a 'boycott' against national bank-notes.

"This is about the silliest yet. National bank-notes form only about one twelfth of the money in use, and their circulation is so limited that of late years they have become almost a rarity. It is probable that many of Mr. Sovereign's constituents scarcely remember what they look like. There are no national bank-notes of less denomination than five dollars, so that in small transactions they are not likely to be met with at all.

"But they are just as good representatives of value as any other form of paper money, having the credit of the United States pledged to their redemption, and no sane Knight of Labor or other person is going to object to receiving as many of them as he can get. And if he did, it would make no difference to the banks."—*The Times* (Dem.), Philadelphia.

Would Make Matters Worse.—"It is plain that what he urges on the workingmen and farmers would be a very serious sacrifice. These two classes sell their labor, the former exclusively and directly, the latter indirectly. If they refuse to sell for one of the kinds of money that are in common use and perfectly safe, they to that extent render the sale more difficult. They lessen their own market. They cut down the demand for what they have to sell. . . .

"But supposing that all the workingmen and farmers of the country could by a boycott drive the banks out of the note-issuing business, what would they gain by it? If Mr. Sovereign had his way, they would get in place of the bank-notes greenbacks or silver. Would that really be any better for them? It could not be better, since they can at any time change their bank-notes for these forms of currency if them care to do so. It might be very much worse, for there is no certainty that greenbacks might not be issued in such quantities as to be worthless, and silver in such volume as to be worth much less than par. There may be better money than bank-notes, and we hope some day to see it provided for. The workingmen and the farmers are entitled to the best. They would be great fools to inflict damage on themselves in the effort to get something worse than what they now have."—*The Times* (Dem.), New York.

USE AND ABUSE OF INJUNCTIONS.

THE question whether "government by injunction" ought to be tolerated in this country has not been set at rest by the Supreme Court decision in the Debs case. Many legal writers who acknowledge that the National Government has full power to deal with such situations as the Cœur d'Alene mining troubles or the Chicago railroad boycott of last summer, seriously question the propriety of the calling out of the militia in aid of injunction writs issued against thousands of unknown persons, and of punishing what are really criminal offenses as acts in contempt of court. Mr. F. J. Stimson, a well-known legal writer, discusses the modern use of injunctions in *The Political Science Quarterly* (June, New York), and strenuously urges a retreat from the position taken by the Federal courts. The objections to the "omnibus injunctions" and "extraordinary law-making" he formulates as follows:

"1. This course of things does away with the criminal law and its safeguards of indictment, proof by witnesses, jury trial, and a fixed and uniform punishment. Most of these offenses might well have been the subject of criminal prosecution; and the bill of rights of our Constitution says that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

"2. It makes the courts no longer judicial, but a part (and it bids fair to be a most important part) of the executive branch of Government. More briefly and picturesquely, the Federal courts may thus grow into mere star-chambers and run the country—as they already run nearly half the railroads.

"3. It tends to make our judiciary either tyrannical or contemptible. If we do not fall under a tyranny, such as might have existed in the England of Charles I., or such as does exist in the South America of to-day, we shall fall into the almost worse plight of finding an injunction of our highest courts a mere *brutum fulmen*—an empty threat, a jest and a byword; so that through their own contempt process the courts themselves will be brought into contempt. An example or two will illustrate this possibility."

Mr. Stimson proceeds to show that the action of the Federal courts was simply a revival of the methods that prevailed before Queen Elizabeth's time and that were abandoned in 1590 as superfluous. Can it be true, he asks, that we have so retrograded in our civilization as to revert to medieval practises? Answering in the negative, Mr. Stimson makes the following suggestions with regard to future interference in labor troubles:

"First. Let the courts of equity go back to their proper jurisdiction as civil courts. Let them not try to prevent crimes as crimes, where there is no property right in jeopardy; and let them in such cases freely grant injunctions only against acts which are not in themselves crimes; for when you have a crime, the civil offense is merged in it—the private wrong in the wrong to the public. The public wrong deserves a punishment which shall be permanently established and avowedly inflicted upon the offender as a criminal, and which shall be regulated by law and by the constitutional protections of a fair trial, before a jury, with witnesses and counsel. . . . Let the United States troops be called in, not as a kind of assistant marshal to an equity court, but to enforce the criminal law of the United States. . . .

"Second. Let no person be punished in an equity action for contempt not committed in presence of the court, unless he is a party to the suit, or the servant or agent of a party, or has been personally served with a copy of the injunction order. It is perfectly easy to observe this rule, and I have said enough as to the danger when one judge sitting in equity attempts to control the actions of the world. Furthermore, since the very essence of the injunction is a definite prohibition, upon which a contempt may be shown as precise as an indictment, let us beware of the mandatory injunction giving indefinite orders to an army of men to do their duties.

"Third. In any case where both a crime and an infringement of a property right are involved, the injunction will have to issue as to the property right, and be valid as a concurrent remedy with the criminal process; but let not *ex post facto* punishment be inflicted where there is a criminal penalty. For the object of process for contempt is only to meet an emergency, or to prevent a threatened disobedience. After the emergency and the possibility of disobedience have gone by, and the need of equity preventive jurisdiction has ended, let not an equity judge sentence as a criminal judge, for what is now simply a crime or a misdemeanor, without any trial. It is probable that our courts may settle back to this position, logical, simple, and justified by all equity authority up to five years ago; if not, a simple statute so defining their powers in injunction and contempt would be defensible; if a change is not effected in the one way or the other, there is danger that all equity jurisdiction, so valuable and so effective, which was established in many States only after a fifty-years' struggle with the suspicion of the people and the jealousy of the common-law courts, may be repealed at a blow. It would be easy to provide that the finding of a judge in the contempt process should take effect as the presentment of a grand jury. Then Debs, or any other person complained of, could be at once handed over to an ordinary officer of the criminal courts, to be locked up or bailed until the time of trial, then to be tried by a jury of twelve men, and, if found guilty, to be sentenced, as a criminal, according to the law of the land and the Constitution of the United States."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT is engaged in a serious effort to find out what a legislature is for.—*The Star, Washington*.

TEDDY ROOSEVELT closes the saloons on Sunday and puts in the balance of the week talking about himself.—*The Post, Washington*.

RESPECT for law means, with most men, respect for those laws to which they've no personal objection.—*Recorder, New York*.

WOULD selections from Meyerbeer be against the law at a New York Sunday concert?—*The Herald, Boston*.

BENJAMIN HARRISON says he has no use for the bloomed bicycle girl. Of course not. She can't vote.—*The Chronicle, Chicago*.

A PAPER in Texas is named *The Empty Bottle*. It is a warning of Democratic danger in Texas.—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago*.

GENERAL CAMPOS wishes to be relieved of the Spanish command in Cuba, which goes to show that he does not credit those reports about the big victories that he has been gaining over the insurgents.—*Globe-Democrat, St. Louis*.

YOUR Uncle Benjamin Harrison seems to be after the bicycle vote. He is entitled to it by experience, for no rider ever got a harder "header" than he took in 1892.—*The Free Press, Detroit*.

AS to the new woman, the best thing to do with her is to marry her, love her, and add her intelligence and progressive notions to the comforts of home. "No family should be without one," as the advertisements say.—*The Record, Chicago*.

"WHAT," said the emancipator, "what has the bicycle done for woman?" "It has enabled her," said the cynic on the back seat, "to take her place in the middle of the road, along with the horses."—*The Express, Buffalo*.

THE practise the new woman is getting on her bike will prove useful when she gets into politics and has to straddle the silver question.—*The Recorder, New York*.

FIRST CITIZEN—The trolley demon seems insatiable.

Second Citizen—Yes, the new cars have an arrangement on the front to hold a man down until the wheels can get onto him.—*The News, Detroit*.

WHERE will this alleged masculine tendency of the new woman cease? Tent to one eventually her head will be seen on a man's shoulders.—*The Times, Philadelphia*.

So far as "the crime of 1873" is concerned the police are still without a clew.—*The Record, Chicago*.

"How is politics down your way, Major?"

"Wal, some of the voters is committed fer free silver, some fer the gold standard, and a right good smatterin' is committed fer hawg-stealin' an' the like."—*The Tribune, Cincinnati*.

DISMAL DAWSON—"How do you stand on de financial question?"

Everett Wrest—"I am little bit puzzled. I ain't sure whether it means sixteen beers for a dollar or sixteen gallons."—*The Journal, Indianapolis*.

THE telegraph editor of *The Globe* is so used to writing telegrams that end up with "trouble is expected" that he recently made this addition to a marriage notice which passed through his hands, and the mistake wasn't noticed until the form was locked up.—*The Globe, Atchison*.

"COLONEL," said the interviewer. "What can I do for you?" inquired the Democrat from Kentucky. "I want to know your views on the currency question." The colonel looked thoughtful and impressive, and then murmured: "Young man, come and have a drink."—*The Star, Washington*.

LETTERS AND ART.

LYRICS OF THE DAY.

EVEN unto ears that have never heard the notes of the veery, the following song, by Mr. Henry Van Dyke, which we find in the July *Atlantic*, will appeal with plaintive and melodious charm. No wanderer from home can be touched to fond memory of forsaken scenes more tenderly than by recollection of a once familiar bird-song:

THE SONG OF THE VEERY.

The moonbeams over Arno's vale a silver flood were pouring,
When first I heard the nightingale his long-lost love deploring.
So passionate, so full of pain, it sounded strange and eerie;
I longed to hear a simpler strain,—the wood-notes of the veery.

The laverock sings a bonny lay above the Scottish heather;
It sprinkles down from far away like light and love together;
He drops the golden notes to greet his brooding mate, his deary;
I only know one song more sweet—the vespers of the veery.

In English gardens, green and bright and full of fruity treasure,
I heard the blackbird with delight repeat his merry measure;
The ballad was a pleasant one, the tune was loud and cheery,
And yet with every setting sun, I listen for the veery.

But far away, and far away, the tawny thrush is singing;
New England woods, at close of day, with that clear chant are ringing.
And when my light of life is low, and heart and flesh are weary,
I fain would hear, before I go, the wood-notes of the veery.

That gentle prodigal of rime, Bliss Carman, is scattering lyrics broadcast. We trace him in the pages of *The Century*, *Munsey's*, *The Outlook*, and elsewhere: now voicing a joyful thought, in ecstasy over some beauty of earth or sky; now, in a twilight mood, singing as a rapt organist might play to interpret visions of the soul; again, with cynical boldness summoning the mysteries of creation to the catechism of his whim. The following is a little gem—perfect but for the flaw of the last line of the first stanza, which is "bare, bald, and tawdry." We take it from *The Century*:

A LYRIC OF JOY.

Over the shoulders and slopes of the dune
I saw the white daisies go down to the sea,
A host in the sunshine, a snowdrift in June,
The people God sends us to set our heart free.

The bobolinks rallied them up from the dell,
The orioles whistled them out of the wood;
And all of their singing was, "Earth, it is well!"
And all of their dancing was, "Life, thou art good!"

Carman has sung bountifully and often gloriously of the sea. In the following, from *Munsey's*, we catch the secret of his passion for ocean life:

A SON OF THE SEA.

I was born for deep sea faring;
I was bred to put to sea;
Stories of my father's daring
Filled me at my mother's knee.

I was sired among the surges;
I was cubbed beside the foam;
All my heart is in its verges,
And the sea wind is my home.

All my boyhood, from far vernal
Bournes of being, came to me
Dream-like, plangent, and eternal
Memories of the plunging sea.

Few tributes to the memory of Curtis have breathed so deep and clear an insight of that "soul of grace" as this sonnet, by Prof. William Cleaver Wilkinson, which appears in *The Century*. As printed in that magazine, the eighth line reads—

"Could he run back the *unreturning* race."

As originally written, the line read—

"Could he run back the *irremeable* race."

The word *unreturning* was substituted for *irremeable* at the suggestion of the editor of *The Century*, the objection to *irremeable* being that it is an obsolete and very rare word; but since

the printing of the sonnet Professor Wilkinson, while feeling duly grateful to his courteous editorial critic, has concluded that the change was not a happy emendation, and has decided to reinstate his first choice. It is at his request that we make this statement and the change.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
Tam cari capitis?

One like himself should praise him! Soul of grace,
Untaintable white brightness, like a ray
Of sunshine stainless ever, though astray
'Mid stains; high honor, yet of pride no trace
To flaw the manly sweetness of the face;
Fair mirror of pure knightly to our day,
Shaming the vaunted chivalry passed away.
Could he run back the irremeable race—
That certain, keen intelligence of truth,
That quick, instinctive sympathy divine
With nobleness, young in perpetual youth,
That tongue, that pen, of tempered utterance fine—
Then in what kindled words, how soft with ruth,
Were there his like, his like gone hence should shine

However objectionable to some the poem with a moral may be, we occasionally find one so ingeniously constructed as to evade the higher critical line and square. One such is this, by Martha Gilbert Dickinson, in *The Independent*:

THE COST OF JOY.

The cost of joy is joy; for in the sea
A brook no longer may an idler be;
The ocean lifts her ships and bears them on—
Our sweet old hillside troubadour is gone.

The cost of joy is joy; June brings the rose;
But clad in tears the violet springtime goes;
The rose of passion with her hot, red breath
Is love's first silent messenger to death.

The cost of joy is joy; suns fright the moon;
The rainbow hope dissolves in truth's high noon;
To-day costs yesterday in heat, and brain—
Immortal life, the sun of earthly gain.

Having thus transgressed we go still further, and present, from *Harper's*, some humorous lines by Mr. John Kendrick Bangs, as follows:

I.—MY LORD THE BOOK.

A book is an aristocrat;
'Tis pampered—lives in state;
Stands on a shelf, with naught whereat
To worry—lovely fate!

Enjoys the best of company;
And often—ay, 'tis so—
Like much in aristocracy,
Its title makes it go.

III.—THE "COLLECTOR."

I got a tome to-day, and I was glad to strike it,
Because no other man can ever get one like it,
'Tis poor, and badly print; its meaning's Greek;
But what of that? 'Tis mine, and it's unique.

So Bah! to others.
Men and brothers—
Bah! and likewise Pooh!
I've got the best of you.
Go sicken, die, and eke repine.
That book you wanted—Gad! that's mine!

IV.—A READER.

Daudet to him is e'er Dodett;
Dumas he calls Dumass;
But prithee do not you forget
He's not at all an ass.

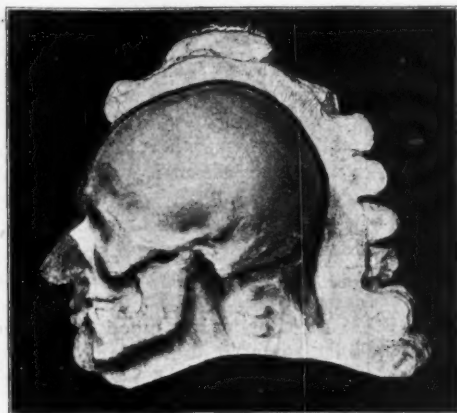
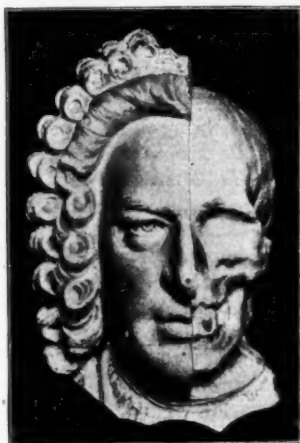
Because the books that he doth buy,
That on his shelf do stand,
Hold not one page his eagle eye
Hath not completely scanned.

And while this man's orthoepy
May not be what it should,
He knows what books contain, and he
"Can quote 'em pretty good."

GEORGE MEREDITH's admirers will learn with pain that he has become almost completely deaf. When Admiral Maxse took Alphonse Daudet down to Dorking to introduce him to Mr. Meredith, Daudet's almost paralyzed condition and the English novelist's deafness lent to the meeting of the two great writers a pathetic aspect.

MODELING OVER A SKULL.

LAST year the old Church of St. John at Leipsic was pulled down to make room for a new building. While the work was in progress the Leipsic historian, Dr. Wustmann, suggested



SECTIONS OF BUST SHOWING SKULL.

a search for the body of Johann Sebastian Bach. There were some data to go upon, and a committee was formed to carry out Dr. Wustmann's suggestion. The *Illustrirte Zeitung*, Leipsic,

gives an interesting account of the work of this committee, from which we take the following:

"The records state that Bach was buried on the south side of the church, and that his remains were laid to rest in an oaken coffin. Of the 1,400 persons who died at Leipsic in 1750, only two were buried in oaken coffins in the spot indicated. The two coffins were found, one of them containing the bones of a female, the other those of an elderly male. These were removed to the Anatomical Institute and measurements were taken, while



BUST OF JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH BY KARL SEFFNER.

the sculptor Seffner proceeded to make a bust from the indications supplied by the skull, assisted by such portraits of Bach as could be found. Many of these are only woodcuts, and therefore of little real value in the present case. Two oil paintings were chosen as the most authentic. Both are painted by G. Hausmann, and the one in the possession of the Thomas Institute was accepted as model for Seffner's work. The first attempt was regarded as remarkably successful, but many critics thought that an artist ought to be able to model a given face over any



BACH'S PORTRAIT BY HAUSMANN.

skull. There is a remarkable similarity between Handel and Bach, and Seffner agreed to produce a Handel bust over the alleged skull of Bach. To all appearance he succeeded; but his work was an anatomical untruth. Professor His made the necessary anatomical measurements, which proved that certain parts of the skull are always covered with fleshy tissue of a thickness which varies only in very abnormal cases. Professor His had restricted his experiments to the bodies of men between the ages of fifty and seventy-two years.

"Seffner paid strict attention to these measurements in modeling the bust, and his work is much more life-like and characteristic than the portraits which guided him. The committee appointed to search for the body therefore came to the conclusion that the remains discovered are indeed those of the great Lutheran composer.

"That the logical coincidences enumerated in the above could be the result of chance appears extremely improbable. That chance should assist in such a satisfactory ending to scientific and practical experiments could not well be imagined."

A statue of Gellert, the poet, will be placed in the new Church of St. John, and a statue of Bach will be added, thus uniting the two great champions of Protestant worship in the place they loved best.

THE MANIA FOR LITERARY GOSSIP.

ARE we unreasonable in demanding personal details of the lives of our favorite authors and artists, in wishing to learn more about their methods, peculiarities, and traits than can be gleaned from their works? In a vigorous article in *The Contemporary Review* (July), Mr. E. F. Benson denounces the present tendencies of publishers in the line of literary gossip, and tries to show that the public demand for domestic details is "part of the pestilence" which insists on "tearing the veil off everything beautiful." He goes so far as to assert that biographies of artists and writers are utterly valueless, and that if we desire to escape disillusionment we must avoid anything that deals with the daily life of artists. We quote Mr. Benson's argument:

"Biography is a most charming form of literature, and makes the study of history possible to many who entertain the liveliest horror of books of historical narrative. But history, which is the proper function of biography, is to be learned by reading the lives, not of artists and poets, but of men of action. The events that led up to the battle of Waterloo can not be completely grasped unless our reading includes a careful study of the biography of Napoleon; but the causes which led up to the writing of 'Prometheus Unbound' are things which can not be written, because nobody knows them. Certainly they can not be referred to the purchase of the loaf in the shop in Oxford Street, or its subsequent fate. Shelley concerns us primarily as a poet, not as a man, for to a certain extent an artist sacrifices the latter to the former.

"Whatever in Shelley's life illustrates his poetry is of course useful and welcome. But biographers of artists have felt the almost total absence of such illustrations, and they make up for this deficiency by accounts of their victim's personal habits, which, for the most part, are those of other men, only less so. And such knowledge to admirers of poet or artist is, or ought to be, utterly unwelcome and uninteresting, because in reality it has nothing to do with the poet: it is utterly irrelevant. On the other hand, when such knowledge has been acquired it is difficult to dissociate it altogether from the man who produced the poetry, who is not to be confounded with the man who ate loaves in Oxford Street; and if the details in the life of the latter are unlovely, they may possibly be dangerous, and spoil the artistic pleasure which one feels in the work of art. And if this happens in any degree whatsoever, the reader loses a certain amount of pleasure and admiration, which the work of art gave him, and gave him legitimately, but which now has been taken from him, and taken by his own fault."

The chances are, continues Mr. Benson, that the man who

produces beautiful things does not lead a beautiful life, and we have had lessons enough, he adds, to destroy our unreasonable curiosity. By way of showing that it is possible to know too much, Mr. Benson refers to many unpleasant details we have learned about our great poets and musicians.

LIMITS OF THE HISTORICAL NOVEL.

REHABILITATION of the genuine historical novel will doubtless follow the romantic revival which we are witnessing. Realists have had just as little patience with historical novels as with the romantic class of fiction, and it is the opinion of some sound critics that the unpopularity of the former has been due to a failure to distinguish between legitimate and illegitimate historical novels. Mr. W. H. Carruth, writing in *The Dial*, classifies historical novels as follows:

"Sometimes, as in 'A Tale of Two Cities,' there are neither personages nor events which are to be met in ordinary narrative history; only the background, the atmosphere, the spirit of the time, are historical. Again, as in Erckmann-Chatrian's 'Conscript of 1813' and 'Waterloo,' the events, many of them, are of world-wide importance, while the characters are all to fame unknown. More commonly—as in 'Waverley,' Hauff's 'Lichenstein,' Freytag's 'Marcus König,' 'Romola,' or 'Ben Hur'—the time is partly fixed by events and surroundings, but more by some historical personage who towers like a mountain in the more or less remote background, while the actors who fill the foreground are, as in the previous case, obscure. Yet again, some or all of the leading characters, as well as some of the elements of the plot, may be the property of familiar history: such are 'Kenilworth,' 'Hypatia,' Hammerling's 'Aspasia,' Dahn's 'Ein Kampf um Rom.'"

Mr. Carruth thinks that the last type mentioned is illegitimate. The reader gets an impression of improbability and his scent for anachronisms is aroused. He asks himself how it happens that he has never heard of the events and persons described in the alleged historical novel, and concludes that it is of no value either as history or as fiction. But the real lesson to be derived from this, according to Mr. Carruth, is that "known persons and events are to be avoided by the novelist or used only as background." He continues:

"But it does not at all follow that the historical novel is thereby condemned. What is the harm in laying a story in proximity to some place, event, or person, whose presence gives a sense of assurance and confidence? The principle is the reverse of that of a cyclorama, where a few logs and stones, an overturned cannon, and a stuffed and blood-stained uniform in the foreground, help out the perspective of the painting on the wall. Only, here the realist touches make tolerable some very indifferent fresco-painting; while with the author the historical background enables him to concentrate his powers on other points.

"Every one knows how much more interest a listener takes in a story that is laid in a scene familiar to him. For this reason professional story-tellers whose consciences permit always represent the events of their narratives as having happened in their presence, or at least as having been told them by one of the actual participants."

The novel, Mr. Carruth says, is essentially a kind of history, in the modern sense of this term. We now recognize that the records of the common people and their daily lives are as important for the guidance of posterity as the chronicles of kings, hence "any record of human life, or of any product or activity of men, may fairly be said, in so far as it is true, to be history." Concluding his argument in favor of the true historical novel, Mr. Carruth says:

"If it be understood that the novel makes no pretension to accuracy of date, document, details of diplomacy or events, but confines itself to life in general, to making the past seem real and the men of the past members of our common family, then it will fulfil one of the functions of history in which history most easily fails, while at the same time insisting upon all life and not simply the life of the present as its field."

EDMUND GOSSE'S MEMORIES OF ROBERT L. STEVENSON.

MR. ANDREW LANG, Mr. Sidney Colvin, and others who have treated us to personal recollections of Mr. Stevenson, have dwelt principally on his traits of character and his peculiar sayings and doings aside from his literary work. Mr. Gosse follows suit in his "Personal Memories of Robert Louis Stevenson," in the *July Century*, from which we quote a few paragraphs:

"A childlike mirth leaped and danced in him; he seemed to skip upon the hills of life. He was simply bubbling with quips and jests; his inherent earnestness or passion about abstract things was incessantly relieved by jocosity; and when he had built one of his intellectual castles in the sand, a wave of humor was certain to sweep in and destroy it. I can not, for the life of me, recall any of his jokes; and written down in cold blood, they might not be funny if I did. They were not wit so much as humanity, the many sided outlook upon life. I am anxious that his laughter-loving mood should not be forgotten, because later on it was partly, but I think never wholly, quenched by ill-health, responsibility, and the advance of years. He was often, in the old days, excessively and delightfully silly—silly with the silliness of an inspired school-boy; and I am afraid that our laughter sometimes sounded ill in the ears of age.

"A pathos was given to his gaiety by the fragility of his health. He was never well, all the years I knew him; and we looked upon his life as hanging by the frailest tenure. As he never complained or maundered, this, no doubt—tho we were not aware of it—added to the charm of his presence. He was so bright and keen and witty, and any week he might die. No one, certainly, conceived it possible that he could reach his forty-fifth year. . . .

"Stevenson was not without a good deal of innocent oddity in his dress. When I try to conjure up his figure, I can see only a slight, lean lad, in a suit of blue sea-cloth, a black shirt, and a wisp of yellow carpet that did duty for a necktie. This was long his attire, persevered in to the anguish of his more conventional acquaintances. I have a ludicrous memory of going, in 1878, to buy him a new hat, in company with Mr. Lang, the thing then upon his head having lost the very semblance of a human article of dress. Aided by a very civil shopman, we suggested several hats and caps, and Louis at first seemed interested; but having at last hit upon one which appeared to us pleasing and decorous, we turned for a moment to inquire the price. We turned back, and found that Louis had fled, the idea of parting with the shapeless object having proved too painful to be entertained. By the way, Mr. Lang will pardon me if I tell, with an added detail, a story of his. It was immediately after the adventure with the hat that, not having quite enough money to take him from London to Edinburgh, third class, he proposed to the railway clerk to throw in a copy of Mr. Swinburne's 'Queen-Mother and Rosamond.' The offer was refused with scorn, altho the book was of the first edition, and even then worth more than the cost of a whole ticket."

Mr. Gosse says that it was during Stevenson's visits to London that he was seen at his best; for these visits were made at moments of unusual good health. To quote again:

"He generally lodged at what he called the 'Monument,' this being his title for Mr. Colvin's house, a wing of the vast structure of the British Museum. I recall an occasion on which Louis dined with us (March, 1886) because of the startling interest in the art of strategy which he had developed—an interest which delayed the meal with arrangements of serried bottles counter-scaped and lines of cruets drawn up on horseback ready to charge. So infectious was his enthusiasm that we forgot our hunger, and hung over the embattled table-cloth, easily persuaded to agree with him that neither poetry nor the plastic arts could compete for a moment with 'the finished conduct, sir, of a large body of men in face of the enemy.' It was a little later that he took up the practise of modeling clay figures as he sat up in bed. Some of these compositions—which needed, perhaps, his eloquent commentary to convey their full effect to the spectator—were not without a measure of skill of design. I recollect his saying, with extreme gravity, 'I am in sculpture what Mr. Watts is in painting. We are both of us preoccupied with moral and abstract ideas.'"

ROOM IN WESTMINSTER FOR MRS. BROWNING.

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING is perhaps more lightly regarded now than she was in her lifetime, yet none of her admirers—and they are still legion—can help sympathizing with Elizabeth Porter Gould's appeal (*The Literary World*, Boston) for her enshrinement in the great English pantheon. After a brief catalog of some of the memorials—many of them to women of no especial fame—such as founders of college scholarships or the daughters or wives of influential citizens, the writer goes on as follows:

"While struggling with the growing disappointment of seeing a temple of fame falling short of the conceived ideal, the lover of genius comes to search more and more for true memorials. Will he not look especially for one to Mrs. Browning when standing by the slab commemorating the grave of her lover-husband? Gazing on this magnificent porphyry and sienese slab as it was ready to leave the workshop in Venice, I could but exclaim, after reading between the inserted rose and 'giglio' the name Robert Browning, with date of birth and death, 'Would that Mrs. Browning were there too. She also united Italy and England!' Will not those who see the slab in Westminster Abbey make the same exclamation? Most surely they will. Two such geniuses, mated in every respect, should lie side by side in earth's temple of fame as they do in the hearts of the people. There is no artistic unity in two so exceptionally joined on earth having different resting-places for future generations to visit. Such can appropriately be the fate of many, but not of Elizabeth and Robert Browning. This thought was also deeply impressed upon me when at the grave of Mrs. Browning in the cemetery at Florence. The fact that other gifted ones were resting in the same cemetery did not console in the least. The one to whom were written the matchless Portuguese sonnets was not there. Why not the happy union in death as in life?

"In desiring this consummation I would speak for America; for Westminster Abbey, which holds in memory her Longfellow and her Lowell, can never be to her a universal, true Valhalla so long as the greatest woman poet of all the ages, she who has been called the daughter of Shakespeare and the sister of Tennyson, has no representation there.

"Whose is the mission to make this desire a blessed reality?"

THE NUDE IN JAPANESE ART.

A JAPANESE artist, Kuroda by name, has exhibited a picture at the Kyoto Exhibition which is made the subject of much comment. He has received his education in Paris, where he painted the picture of a naked woman standing before a mirror, so that the back and front of her body are completely displayed. The Japanese are not used to that sort of thing, and there are not wanting Europeans who think it quite unnecessary that they should get used to it. A writer in *The Japan Mail*, Yokohama, regards the criticism which charges Japanese artists with neglect of the human figure as too severe. He says:

"The nude in art has invariably been banished from Japanese pictures, except in cases where immoral effects are openly contemplated. While modesty, as we of the West understand the term, receives little practical recognition among the lower and even the middle classes in Japan, the Japanese artist has always obeyed rules of modesty such as would satisfy the prudest representatives of Occidental puritanism. Long observation convinces us that apparent indifference to modesty in matters of every-day life must not be regarded as conclusive evidence of immorality. Absence of concealment, which in Europe and America would inevitably be associated with absence of moral restraint, has no such significance in Japan; and doubtless the low conception of Japanese morality so common among superficial foreign critics is the result of inferences which, tho justifiable in Europe, are misleading in Japan. The Japanese do not object to a walker's girding up his loins, to a mother's feeding her babe in public, to a laborer's removing any articles of clothing that impede his muscular movements, or to a woman's bathing near the roadside.

But since he permits such displays solely on the ground of convenience and even necessity, he finds no excuse whatever for the exhibitions purposely made by Western ladies in evening costume, and it has never occurred to him to dissociate the nude from the conditions that alone warrant nudity in his eyes. Western art consequently presents to him a perplexing problem, for Western art revels in the nude, and has carried its worship of the human body to excesses as revolting as they are unpardonable. There have been, and there are, sculptors and artists so gifted as to be able to divest nudity of all material suggestiveness, and to hide from us everything save the perfect curves and exquisite graces of the female body, or the grand contours and noble proportions of the male. But such men do not number one in a hundred thousand, and the etherealism with which they clothe the nakedness of their subjects becomes, in the hands of their hosts of imitators, a torn garment, revealing more than it conceals."

The display of the picture alluded to above provoked an outburst of protest among the Japanese, which was met by the explanation that paintings of this kind are freely admitted to the best European salons. The artist received a prize in Paris, and the writer just quoted from turns in wrath upon the committee which awarded the prize.

English in England and America.—"To the ears of *The Saturday Review*, the word 'America,' when spoken by Americans, becomes 'Amurrica.' We have heard that complaint many a time and oft from English tongues, and so there must be something in it, but to American ears the word never seems to be thus pronounced. They also charge that we drop the first syllable and say 'Murrica,' but it does not sound so to us, on this side. Probably we can't see ourselves, or hear ourselves, as others do. The same critic, Bernard Shaw, objects to four syllables in 'milliterry,' as he quotes it, and to 'lewtenant,' instead of 'leftenant,' as it leaves the English tongue. Surely 'milliterry' is better than 'militry.' There is no reason for cutting off a syllable from the word. And pray what authority is there for 'secretry' and 'ordinry,' which come even from educated lips in London? There is an old adage about people who live in glass houses."—*The Home Journal*, New York.

NOTES.

THE issue of a book by a writer in her ninety-third year is almost a unique event in literature. Messrs. Sampson Low are on the eve of publishing "Pearls and Pebbles; or, Notes of an Old Naturalist," by Catherine Parr Traill, consisting of sketches illustrating many aspects of Canadian life. Mrs. Traill's "Studies of Plant Life" has won her scientific recognition in two continents. Mr. Gladstone, who received an early copy of "Pearls and Pebbles" from the Canadian publisher, has written the following acknowledgment on a post-card: "I think it extremely kind of you to send me the book produced by Mrs. Traill, and I beg to transmit my congratulations on the past, and my hearty good wishes for the future, to a lady who belongs to the now scanty band of my seniors."—*The Westminster Gazette*.

The Boston Herald observes that "there is no novelist at present, in England or in America, from whom the world eagerly awaits a new book, as they [sic] awaited one from Dickens and from Thackeray, or even from Anthony Trollope and from Charles Reade." *The Providence Journal*, questioning the statement, remarks: "It is safe to say that Mr. Hardy, for example, has fully as many expectant readers for each new novel that he writes as Trollope and Reade ever had, if not as many as Thackeray."

IN Paris newspaper stands are under the direction of the municipality, which does much to encourage newspaper circulation. The so-called ambulant venders also have the freedom of the streets, and may go where they will unhindered by the police. There is a recent law in France that a paper shall only be announced by its title. It is, therefore, impermissible to shout out, "All about the great murder!" or "Latest news of the big fire in London!"

IBSEN'S "Brand" has just been brought out at the Théâtre de l'Œuvre, Paris, and the verdict of the press is highly favorable. Even Sacrey, the conservative middle-class critic, acknowledges the solid merit of the work. Jules Lemaitre, who has recently been made an Immortal, writes a two-page review of it in the *Journal des Débats* and calls it a "grand poem," with a plot that is as simple and clear as it is beautiful.

ACCORDING to *The London Academy*, the attack of influenza which has caused us to mourn the death of Mr. Huxley might have, perhaps, proved insignificant had it been taken in time; but, when it came on, the professor was engaged on a second critique of Mr. A. J. Balfour's book, and, in spite of remonstrances, he declined to take to his bed till he had finished his article.

MR. COVENTRY PATMORE's new book is called "The Rod, the Root, and the Flower." His first volume of poems was published nearly fifty years ago. Mr. Patmore is now a septuagenarian.

SCIENCE.

THE COMING BALLOON EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH POLE.

IT would seem as if every way but one had been tried to reach the North Pole, and that way has already been suggested to us in one of the tales of the versatile M. Jules Verne. It is the one that uses the air as a route and the balloon as a means of transport. The plan will not remain long untested, a committee of the Paris Academy of Sciences having reported favorably upon it.



M. ANDRÉE, THE AERONAUT.

In the opinion of these learned men, M. Andrée, who is to try the experiment, will probably reach the pole, tho they are rather doubtful as to his ability to get back again to tell his story. *Science*, July 12, speaking of the projected expedition, says:

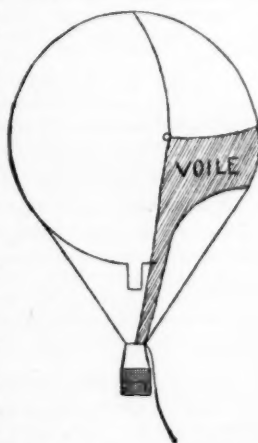
"In the mean while M. Andrée is in Paris superintending the construction of a balloon. The balloon is to be of sufficient size to carry three persons, scientific instruments and provisions for four months, and a boat transformable

into a sledge, weighing in all about 3,000 kilograms [about 3 tons]. Gas under pressure in cylinders will be taken in order to refill the balloon from time to time—sufficient to keep the balloon in the air for thirty days."

A writer in *L'Illustration*, Paris, from which we copy the pictures that accompany this article, gives some additional particulars regarding the balloon, which will be steered by an ingenious device of M. Andrée's. This is a so-called "rudder sail" fastened at the top to the apex of the balloon and at the bottom to the car in such a way that it can be moved freely. This rudder sail was tested in a trip taken last summer and is said to have been completely successful. The writer in *Science* gives the following particulars of his projected trip:

"M. Andrée expects to start from one of the Norwegian Islands of the Spitzbergen Archipelago situated to the extreme northwest of the mainland. July is fixed as the month of departure. A clear day will be chosen with a south wind. The balloon will travel at a minimum rate of 27 kilometers [16 miles] an hour, and M. Andrée hopes to reach the pole in a voyage of forty-three hours and to return safely to the inhabited regions of North America or Siberia.

"According to an account in the *Revue Scientifique* by M. Ch. Rabot, the meteorological conditions of Spitzbergen are very favorable for a long aeronautical voyage. The sun in July never sinks below the horizon, and the variations of temperature are consequently very slight. The lowest temperature observed in July, 1883, at Cape Thorsen, was $+0^{\circ}.8$, and the highest, $+11^{\circ}.6$. At Spitzbergen, during the first fortnight in August, 1892, the largest daily variation observed was 3° , and as a rule it was not greater than $1^{\circ}.5$. The movements of the balloon would therefore be very regular. There is no storm to be feared in the polar regions. The rainfall is small, and a fall of snow at this time of the year would be no obstacle to the balloon."



BALLOON WITH ANDRÉE'S RUDDER SAIL.

THE UNIVERSE OF VIBRATIONS AND HOW WE PERCEIVE IT.

ONE of the most striking generalizations of modern science is that nothing in the universe is at rest. The most solid and permanent bodies are all a-tremble; their molecules are moving in complex curves. Heat waves, light waves, sound waves, are sweeping through and over every material thing, be it solid or liquid or gaseous. We perceive the presence of these waves, within certain limits, by special senses—sight, hearing, the temperature sense. How about those that we do not perceive? Do they affect us in any way, tho we are not conscious of them? This question is becoming extremely interesting in view of the increasing discussion of the possibility of mind-reading and thought-transference. The whole subject is treated by Prof. A. E. Dolbear in an interesting article on "Vibrations" in *The Electrical World* (July 13), parts of which we quote below:

"The wide range of vibrations between the highest rate to be perceived by the ear and the lowest rate perceived by the eye has led many persons to wonder if other senses than the ones we have might not have been possessed by some of our ancestors, and have become aborted through disease, or if new ones might not be developed by our successors in time, through the reaction of environment upon our organization. I think it was Sir John Herschell who remarked that there was room enough here for half a dozen senses, where now we are wholly without proper means for interpreting any within these limits.

"It will be well to remark here that a great distinction must be made between the vibrations which can affect the organs of hearing and those which affect the eye. For the ear, what we call sound vibrations consist in the actual movements of masses of matter. A sound vibration is the to-and-fro motions of the air molecules, if the sound be in air, the motions being in the line of the movement of the air wave; that is, longitudinal vibrations. The air particles act upon the tympanic membrane and cause it to move to and fro at the same rate. The execution of the membrane is exceedingly small, estimated by Lord Rayleigh to be .000081 millimeter for the sound of a whistle at a distance not too great to be heard. As for the range of hearing it is commonly reckoned to be between 16 and 40,000 per second; but here it is needful to bear in mind that such upper limit is not so much due to lack of inability to hear higher sounds as it is to the difficulty in producing such high sounds having sufficient energy to affect the ear. The higher the pitch the less amplitude can be given to the vibrations, and presently a limit is reached, but it is a *mechanical limit*, not a *sensational limit*. Occasionally an individual is found with an abnormal ear structure, deaf to lower vibrations, but able to hear from 20,000 to 70,000 vibrations. It is probable that cats, mice, and some insects can hear vibrations much beyond our common limit. Again for the lower pitch, when such a figure as 16 vibrations is set for it, all that it means is that 16 vibrations produce a *continuous sensation*; the individual vibrations are not heard apart. A single tap upon the table with the finger-nail can be heard easily enough. There are some persons who can distinguish as many as 32 individual vibrations per second, and to such a one the lower limit will be above 32. . . .

"As for the eye and the vibrations operative in them, that is a very different structure and different kind of a wave, and in a different medium. What we call light is a wave motion in the ether, and is a transverse movement, too. Molecules have nothing to do with it except to produce it. The waves of ether which affect the eye range from about 400 millions of millions per second to 800 millions of millions per second, the longest wave being what we call red waves, while the shortest is called violet, tho it is well known that waves much shorter than those in the common spectrum can be seen by some eyes."

Here Professor Dolbear calls to mind that not many years ago our text-books assigned three kinds of waves, those of light, heat, and chemical action, to do the work now attributed to only one kind; namely, radiant energy, manifesting itself in different ways according to circumstances. He goes on thus:

"Let it be remembered that the effect in the eye is a photographic effect, and that the substance sensitive to light is secreted

by the retina, and is bleached by the action of certain waves. Color-blind persons are generally less able to see the long waves called red than persons with normal eyes. This means that the limit to vision is fixed not by the waves but by the structure, the necessities being such waves as are capable of affecting chemical decomposition in such molecular structures as can be secreted by the eye itself.

"Waves both longer and shorter than those called visible have been traced by Langley and others a long way beyond our spectrum limit. The spectrum below the red end is known to extend twelve or more times the length of the visible spectrum, and Abney is said to have photographed the whole length. This disposes of the notion of there being any such things as chemical waves as distinct from others. The same waves that produce the sensation called light will heat a piece of common matter if they fall on it, and will decompose some kinds of molecules if they fall on them.

"Since Maxwell's and Hertz's work is conceded, that so-called electric waves possess all the characteristics of light, they are propagated with the same speed, can be reflected, refracted, double-refracted and polarized, made to interfere and produce stationary waves with nodes, and so on. Such waves and nodes were produced and noticed by myself in 1881, but thinking they were obvious enough, and having other work in hand, I did not imagine them to have the importance others have attributed to them. They all show, however, that there is no lower limit to wave-lengths in the ether. An electro-magnetic wave produced once a second is 186,000 miles long; a wave to affect the eye is 1-50,000th of an inch long, and soap-bubble phenomena show waves much shorter."

As to the senses of smell and taste, Professor Dolbear reminds us that direct contact with the object smelled or tasted, or with its vapor, is necessary. We have not to do with a 'propagated wave in this case.

"The range in our sensations is apparently limited by the physiological structure, and if we are to receive the current doctrine of descent the structure has been largely determined by the mechanical and molecular energies which can react upon matter. I do not know of any vibratory form of energy between the mechanical ones we call sound, and on the to-and-fro movements of masses of matter, and the molecular and atomic ones that produce ether waves. One is an impact, the other an internal shiver.

"In an artificial way so-called electric waves have been produced, having a length of about an inch, which would give per second as many as there are inches in 186,000 miles [11,784,960,000].

"We have no nervous organization capable of being affected by these in a direct way. This does not mean such waves do not affect it, it means only that we have no specific means for noting them as we have for sound and sight. Such waves it seems likely would affect other kinds of organisms, but I do not know of any experiments that prove conclusively they do. There is a large field here for the study of the effects of waves of different periods on living things, and a few persons have begun to study them with such means as are at their disposal. We may look for interesting results."

A Moving Promontory.—"The cape of which we are speaking," says *La Revue Scientifique*, June 22, "is Cape Canaveral on the coast of the United States. Its promenades have not been very extended, to be sure, but the hydrographic surveys have precisely indicated their direction and speed. It is a sandy cape whose form is regulated by the action of two opposing currents, and as the currents can vary in strength considerable variations of form are thus produced. The cape seems to have moved from 50 or 60 kilometers [30 to 35 miles] north, to the point where it is now found. According to all probability this movement would have continued steadily if the works built on the coast to facilitate the digging and transport of sand had not modified the natural currents. New modifications of contour have brought about a new movement toward the south of about 15 kilometers [9 miles] and apparently these movements are not yet at an end. The cape continues to advance steadily but slowly southward."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A NEW FORM OF FIELD-GLASS.

THE principle of the Zeiss opera-glass or field-glass is by no means new, having been discovered, according to some, by the late Professor von Helmholtz, or, according to others, by Porro, an Italian savant; but it is now presented for the first time in commercial form.

The purpose is to give to distant objects the impression of relief which we get ordinarily with near ones only. This impression is due to the distance between our two eyes, and if that distance were only great enough, the tree

a mile away would stand out boldly to the view like the one only a few rods away. The new field-glass practically gives us this increase of distance between the eyes. Fig. 1 shows the ordinary form and Fig. 3 the arrangement of lenses and reflecting prisms within it. As will be seen, the rays coming from *aa* are reflected

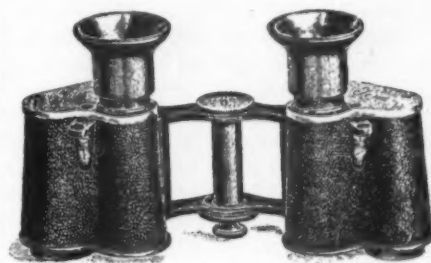


FIG. 1.

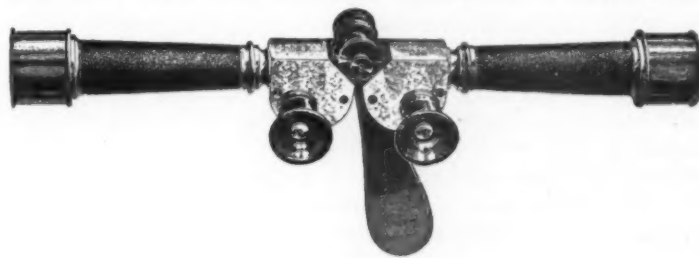


FIG. 2.

within the prisms to the eyes at *bb*, the result being the same as if the distance between the eyes were that between *a* and *a*. Figs. 2 and 4 represent another form of the instrument, a description of which we translate from *Cosmos* (Paris, June 15) to which journal we are indebted for the illustrations also:

"The second instrument is constructed on the same principle as the first, tho at first sight it seems quite different. We show it in its greatest size (Fig. 2); that is to say, the objectives are separated by the greatest distance possible, allowing of the greatest sensation of the relief of distant objects. The oculars are not visible, for they are hidden behind the prism that serves to conduct the rays into the instrument. They are placed laterally to the extremities of the tube, where a movable cylinder furnished with an opening serves to disclose them when one wishes to observe, and to keep the dust out when the apparatus is out of use. . . . It is possible to move the two arms of the instrument in a direction parallel to that of the handle or to give them an oblique direction.

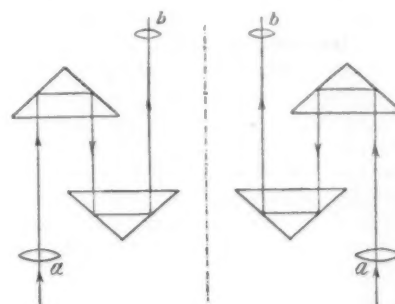


FIG. 3.

"But, some one will ask, what is the use of this arrangement, for it seems at first sight that the first form is amply sufficient for all needs. This second apparatus has received the name of 'relief telescope,' for it serves to accentuate stereoscopic vision, which is indispensable for the study of topography and the appreciation of distances, based on a more exact perception. Besides, it offers an enormous advantage in war. Suppose that you wish to observe when under cover in an earthwork. You elevate the two branches

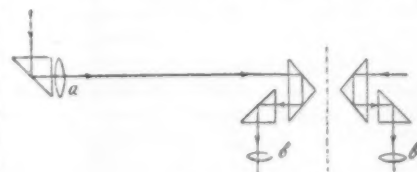


FIG. 4.

of the instruments, whose extremities alone reach above the parapet, and an observation may be made without exposing your body as a target for the enemy's bullets. You extend the branches laterally and you can hide behind a tree. The head and the body are protected; only the two extremities of the instrument extend on either side of the tree, and they are almost invisible. In any case, a bullet can do nothing more than break the field-glass; the observer is safe.

"This second apparatus is made in two sizes and can magnify to 10 diameters, tho the objective is only 25 millimeters [one inch] in diameter.

"It can be seen that these two apparatus are based on principles altogether new in the manufacture of glasses, and the sensation experienced when one uses them for the first time is one of great astonishment at seeing objects with an accentuated relief of which the naked eye can give no idea."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

COLOR MUSIC.

SINCE the discovery in the last century of the fact that light, as well as sound, is a vibration phenomenon, and that differences of color correspond to differences of musical pitch, ingenious persons have, from time to time, sought to devise some means of causing a succession of colors to affect the eye as the succession of tones that we call melody affects the ear, and, in fact, to reproduce with colors all the effects of music, both melodic and harmonic. It can not be said that any of these has met with success. Whether the last of them, the "color-organ" of Mr. Wallace Rimington, has fared better than its predecessors, we leave to our readers to judge from the following description which we quote from *The Lancet*, London, June 15:

"On Thursday, June 6, a large number of people interested in physics and in music were present, at the invitation of Mr. Wallace Rimington, an artist, to witness the first public demonstration of 'a new art,' the application to color of qualities—rhythm, and the capability of instantaneous and varied combinations—which have till now been associated with music only. This Mr. Wallace Rimington effects by means of a 'color organ,' the exact construction of which was not explained. The organ has a keyboard like that of an ordinary organ, and by some ingenious contrivance the keys introduce corresponding colored disks in front of a powerful arc or lime light, so that any particular color, or combination of colors, may be projected on a screen. Each note on the keyboard has its own color, an octave representing the ordinary spectrum. The spectrum has been divided up into diatonic intervals or notes, the intervals being calculated according to the rate of vibration at different parts of the spectrum in the same manner as with the musical scale. Single notes and chords can be struck on this organ with the same ease as on a pianoforte, and a rapid flitting of soft, transparent tints on the screen is the result. In order to show what could be done, extracts from Chopin were rendered simultaneously on the color organ and on the pianoforte, and later selections from Wagner's 'Rienzi' were given by an orchestra and the color organ together. The effects were novel and in the main pleasing, but it was difficult to appreciate exactly the artistic value of the performance, the eye being at present entirely untrained for following and enjoying the rapid changes of color. It was evident, too, that even if, which is by no means proved, the spectrum and musical octave are physically exactly analogous, there is a much less close resemblance in the psychical effects produced. Two points which were very obvious at the demonstration illustrate this point. Red and green occur close to one another in the spectrum, but the contrast in passing from red to green on the keyboard of the color organ is much greater than that perceived with the analogues on the musical keyboard. Another difference was noticeable when a chord was struck. Instead of the chord being richer than its component notes, in many cases only a neutral grayish tint was obtained owing to the physiological antagonism of many of the color sensations. Possibly more pleasing effects may be produced by compositions specially designed for the exhibition of color in a rhythmical manner than by merely using pieces composed for musical instruments. The departure is a novel one, and we would congratulate Mr. Wallace Rimington on the perfection to

which he has brought his mechanical contrivance and on being a pioneer of a new mode of artistic expression the ultimate developments of which may possibly rival painting and music."

RESISTANCE OF THE HUMAN BODY TO DISEASE.

THERE seem to be two possible ways of totally eradicating disease. One is to destroy all the bacilli; the other is to so strengthen the system as to enable it successfully to resist their attacks. Neither of these plans can probably be carried out fully; our safety lies in a judicious combination of them. The possibilities that lie in the second are strikingly brought out in an editorial article in *The Medical News*, Philadelphia (July 6), of which we quote the concluding portion. The writer is dwelling on the remarkable way in which the system accustoms itself to untoward conditions, and among other illustrations he gives the following:

"Of all occupations probably none has had a blacker reputation for unhealthfulness, both popularly and professionally, than that of the coal-miner. Working as he does hundreds of feet underground, in wretched little burrow-like passages, in an atmosphere foul with coal-dust, fire-damp, 'choke-damp,' and powder-smoke, exposed to the most frightful accidents by explosion, by water, by falling rock, surely no mortal organism can long resist the pressure. When we further remember that in the English mines the galleries in which he works scarcely average *four feet* in height, and that in coal-getting ('holing under' the seam) he often works for yards at a stretch in a space *two feet or less* in height, so that he has to lie flat on his side to swing his pick; that the mine is usually both warm and damp, so that he emerges dripping wet at the pit-mouth into an atmosphere from 30° to 60° lower; that his dwelling is a mere barrack, usually badly built, badly drained, and overcrowded; that his wages are so irregular that life with him is generally 'either a feast or a famine,' we marvel that the breed does not become extinct. No wonder it was for long years rated as an extremely unhealthy occupation. The question has been carefully investigated within the last ten years, however, with the astounding result that 'the comparative mortality figure of these laborers is considerably below that of all males, and, if we exclude accidents, only slightly exceeds that of the most healthy class, the agriculturists. . . . The labor commission sums up its findings in the sentence: 'The weight of evidence seems to be against the idea that coal-mining is an unhealthy occupation.' That veteran gladiator, the human body, has risen to the emergency again and conquered just as it used to do in the ages when it lived on bear-meat and ground-nuts by choice, mussels and seaweed by necessity, and sucked its paws when it could get neither.

"The soap-renderer, the hide-scraper, the tanner, the refuse-sorter literally spend their lives amid the most offensive odors and putrefying materials, and yet their mortality is scarcely perceptibly heightened thereby. The workers in our foundries, our smelters, and our engine-rooms live at a terrific temperature for hours at a stretch with comparative impunity. The Swansea copper-smelter, for instance, works hard for seven or eight hours a day in a temperature from 102° to 110° Fahrenheit, exposed to a glare, when the doors are opened, of from 350° to 400°, drinking from two to three gallons of water a day to supply his loss by perspiration, and yet he is a hale, hearty fellow, and lives to a good old age.

"In fact, man can accustom himself to work with safety and even comfort at almost any temperature, pressure, degree of moisture or dryness, in almost any position or atmosphere, providing he is reasonably well fed and housed, and maintains a fair general condition of health.

"And it were well for our bacteriologic brethren, indeed, for all of us, to remember that the toughness and resisting power of the human body are just as great against disease and all its germs as against any other unfavorable influence; that the fixed cells of our own bodies are to the deadliest bacilli as a regiment of British infantry to a swarm of Hottentots; that the hottest place a disease germ can get into is a healthy bronchus or stomach.

"Our chief aim in the cure of disease should ever be to 'give Nature a chance.'"

CATS AND DIPHTHERIA.

THAT cats are capable of contracting and propagating diphtheria has been known for a long time; in fact, newspaper items warning children not to indulge in familiarities with ailing pets are not infrequent. The importance of the subject has recently been emphasized, however, by a small epidemic at Brighton, England, which seems to have been traced pretty directly to these animals. We quote an account from *The British Medical Journal* (London, June 29):

"The cat is acquiring a bad reputation in Brighton. Dr. Newsholme, in his recently issued quarterly report, devotes a separate section to a description of an outbreak of suspicious illness among cats in a particular district of the town, and to a warning against keeping cats which are suffering from certain enumerated symptoms. Dr. Newsholme's attention was called to cats by the fact that in the neighborhood between Elm Grove and Southover Street, a part of Brighton inhabited almost solely by the laboring classes, there had been notified a group of cases of diphtheria in the course of a single fortnight, which pointed distinctly to the operation of some local cause. The patients comprised both children and adults. They did not attend any particular school; there was no community of milk supply; personal infection from case to case could not be traced; and no sanitary defects were found in the affected houses. But in each instance there was a history that the household cat had been ill, and in several families the child who was specially fond of the cat was the sole victim of diphtheria. The illness of the affected cats had not been carefully observed, but it included one or more of the following symptoms: a bad cough, difficulty in swallowing, discharge from the nose, and marked emaciation. In some of the houses the cat had simply been observed to be wasting, and in several instances the head of the household volunteered the surmise that 'the cat had been poisoned.' In one house in the center of the affected neighborhood, nine live cats were found, and the neighbors stated that in the previous week a dead cat lay in the yard attached to this house, with discharge oozing from its nostrils. In another house a mild case of diphtheria was attributed to the smell arising from a cat which had died in a garden adjoining the house. Four of the emaciated cats referred to above were secured, and necropsy including a bacteriological examination was made, but with entirely negative results. The illness of the cats in question dated from at least a month before the opportunity for examining them arose, so that the negative result is not surprising. It will be remembered that Dr. Klein, in his investigation into cat diphtheria, found that the diphtheria infection produced in the cat an acute lung inflammation, the kidneys becoming degenerated in the manner known in man as the 'large white kidney.' The condition of the household cat is worth inquiring into in all such local outbreaks as the one briefly described by Dr. Newsholme; and it may be well to remember that if the cat can be secured for anatomical examination, even in the acute stage of the disease, there will probably be no exudation in the throat, but only marked pneumonia and possibly also renal inflammation. The public warning given in Brighton as to cats has had the desired effect, the small outbreak having come to an abrupt termination with the destruction of suspected cats, and of many others whose career has been shortened in consequence of the publicity given to the facts of the case."

Metals More Precious than Gold.—We commonly think of gold as the most valuable of metals, because it is the most precious of the metals that are produced in sufficient quantity to be in common use. There are, however, several rare metals that are much more valuable than gold. We extract the following statement from *The American Journal of Photography*, May: "Gallium, for example, is quoted in the market at \$3,000 an ounce avoirdupois. Traces of it occur in some zinc-ores, tons of which must be worked over in order to obtain a trifling quantity. Gallium is a very remarkable substance. At the ordinary summer temperature of 86 degrees F., it becomes liquid like mercury. The latter becomes solid at 39 degrees below zero. Most costly of all metals, save only gallium, is germanium, which is quoted at \$1,125 per ounce. Rhodium is worth \$112.50 an ounce; ruthenium, \$90 an ounce; osmium, \$26 an ounce; and palladium, \$24 an ounce. The last is about equal in value to gold. These

metals are of no great commercial importance. Most of them are mere curiosities of the laboratory, having been discovered originally by accident, incidental to the analysis of ores. It has been suggested that some of them might be coined, but the supply of them is too uncertain. That was the difficulty with platinum, which the Russian Government minted in the first half of the present century. Iridium is utilized to some extent for making instruments of delicacy which must have the property of not corroding. It is obtained from 'iridosmin,' a natural alloy of iridium, osmium, rhodium, platinum, and ruthenium. This extraordinary mixture of rare metals is white. Much of it is found in washing for gold in the beach sands of Oregon. It resists the action of all single acids. Its only important use is for tipping gold pens. For this purpose the grains of it, which are flat like gold-dust, are picked out with magnifying glasses. At the mints it makes a good deal of trouble, the difficulty being found in separating it from gold bullion."

The Breathing-Holes of Plants.—"Every one knows," says *Natural Science*, April, "that the leaves of plants are furnished with a number of little mouths with movable lips, the so-called stomata. In some plants these occur on both surfaces of the leaves, usually being more abundant on the under surfaces, but occasionally being more abundant on the upper surface. In some cases they are altogether absent on one surface. There is dispute as to their exact function. It would seem natural to suppose that they are the chief means by which the gases of the air enter the plant, and it is certain that through them water-vapor leaves the plant. Recently, the most usual opinion among botanists has been that carbonic acid is taken in through the cuticle all over the surface of the leaf, not by the stomata. Mr. F. F. Blackman has communicated to the Royal Society the results of some experimental investigations he has made upon these points. By means of a new process for estimating small quantities of carbonic acid—a process which he describes briefly—he has succeeded in making more exact observations than hitherto have been possible. He finds that under normal conditions the stomata afford the sole pathway for carbonic acid into or out of the leaf. Under abnormal conditions, when the stomata or the intercellular spaces with which they communicate are blocked, passage of the gas may occur through the cuticle by osmosis. He also found that Garreau's well-known experiment, in which there occurs exhalation of carbonic acid from a leafy shoot in bright light, is due only to the imperfection of the conditions, to the presence of immature parts, or of tissues not fully illuminated. 'Mature isolated green leaves fully illuminated assimilate the whole of their respiratory carbonic acid, and allow none to escape from them.'"

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE following methods of disinfection are probably most effective and trustworthy: All fabrics that will bear it are boiled in water about four hours, and other fabrics are subject to dry heat for a longer time. Furniture, etc., may be treated with a four-tenths per cent. solution of carbolic acid. All articles in actual use by a patient are burned, the walls of the room are rubbed down with bread, which is afterward burned, and the sputa and excrements of the patient are treated at once with chlorid of lime. Germans advocate steam and heat as cheap and efficient agents, highly penetrating and dangerous to few household articles. Of the three chemical agents destructive of disease germs, viz., carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate, and chlorid of lime, the last is the least expensive and dangerous.

THE SEASONING OF STONE.—"Stone, like lumber, requires seasoning," says *The Railway Review*. "Stone is often spoken of as the synonym of solidity—as solid as a rock we say," but as a matter of fact, stone is very far from being solid. A cubic foot of the most compact granite, for instance, weighs about 164 pounds, while a cubic foot of iron weighs 464 pounds. This plainly shows that in between the atoms which compose the mass of the most enduring stone there exists much space for air, moisture, etc. This seasoning of stone prior to use for building purposes has been well understood by the architects of all ages, but in the modern rush of nineteenth-century building too little attention has been paid to it. Now it enters into the calculations of every good architect."

DR. HANS WILHELM MEYER, of Copenhagen, died at Venice on June 3, at seventy-one years of age. According to *Science*, "His method of removing so-called adenoid vegetations from the lymphoid tissue in the post-nasal space is regarded as one of the most important advances of modern surgery. These growths are said to occur in more than one per cent. of all school children and to be a foremost cause of deafness and deficient bodily and mental development."

"THE Japanese soldiers," says *Popular Science News*, "are being dressed in paper clothing. The shirts and trousers are all composed of specially prepared paper, of a yellowish color. They are bound with linen binding, and are partly pasted together and partly sewn with a machine. When the clothes, which are very durable, are worn out, they are thrown away and replaced by new ones."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SECULAR VIEWS OF THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

THE largest and most successful annual gathering the Society of Christian Endeavor has held closed in Boston last week. The Boston papers all speak of fifty thousand delegates in attendance, representing every English-speaking country and some countries that have only English colonies or missions. Leading preachers, editors, and workers of all Evangelical denominations, except the Episcopalian, participated in the exercises. There were general "open" meetings, and special meetings for the different denominations. Churches, public halls, the Boston "Common," street corners, and parks were all needed to accommodate the demand of the hosts for meeting-places. Full reports of the proceedings were printed in all the Boston papers, and unusual attention was devoted to the convention by the press of the country at large.

According to the report of the secretary, the Society was strengthened during the past year by the addition of 7,750 new branches. There is now "a total of 41,229 societies from every clime and every nation, with skins of varying colors, of which 480 are red, 20,300 are yellow, 109,900 black, and 2,343,560 white—in all, a great inter-racial brotherhood of 2,473,740."

The addresses at the numerous sessions were chiefly devoted to religious topics and to the subject of good citizenship. In his presidential address, the Rev. Francis E. Clarke, D.D., emphasized the great need of keeping ecclesiastical and other politics out of the Society, while unceasingly laboring for the purification of national life. He said:

"I make no extravagant claims for the Christian Endeavor Society, but it is fair to say that the society has had no insignificant part in the general uprising of Christian people, which has buried Tammany under 50,000 white ballots in New York City, and is now fighting an equally corrupt foe of another breed in the same State; which has voted for reform, 50,000 strong, in Chicago; which is now engaged in cleansing the dirty streets and the dirtier politics of that and other cities, and which, in a hundred places, has awakened the civic conscience and purified a fetid political atmosphere.

"Not as a political party, but in all political parties stand for righteousness, for honesty, for purity, for good men, and good laws. The Endeavor Society is a quick and tender conscience in these matters among the young people of a community. It is an indignation meeting against misrule and corruption, which never adjourns. Its true mission, as of every similar organization, is to awaken and to keep awake righteous public sentiment, until organized wickedness slinks away abashed and ashamed of itself. Not as an organized society, but as well organized individuals, simply because we are followers of Christ, the Righteous, let us stand everywhere for the right. Do not be content with overthrowing one Tammany in New York and another in Chicago. Do not be content until a Tammany in America is forever an impossibility. Do not be content until a corrupt political deal is as impossible and intolerable as an open cesspool would be in your own parlor."

In commenting on the proceedings, the secular papers dwell on the evidence of religious and moral influence exerted by these mighty annual reunions of an international and interdenomi-

national brotherhood, but a few deal with special aspects of the movement. Some editors point out alleged dangerous tendencies in the Society, political as well as religious. Thus *The New York Sun* writes:

"They have talked generally at Boston about the duty of every Christian Endeavorer to do all in his power to promote 'good citizenship,' but they have indicated also that it imposes upon him special political obligations. Lead great political parties to the highest virtue of which masses of men and women are capable," said one of these speakers. The inference from this is that the movement should make itself felt in politics as a distinctive force. . . . We regret to see it, and are heartily sorry that the movement should be under such inconsiderate leadership, for the moral and religious purposes of the organization are worthy of encouragement and praise; and if the disposition to use its machinery for their accomplishment by political means shall be continued, they will be defeated, and politics will be disturbed by bitter religious strife. The Christian Endeavor enterprise as a moral enterprise is wholesome and beneficial; as a political movement it would be a curse to this country, and it would come to a speedy and disgraceful end."

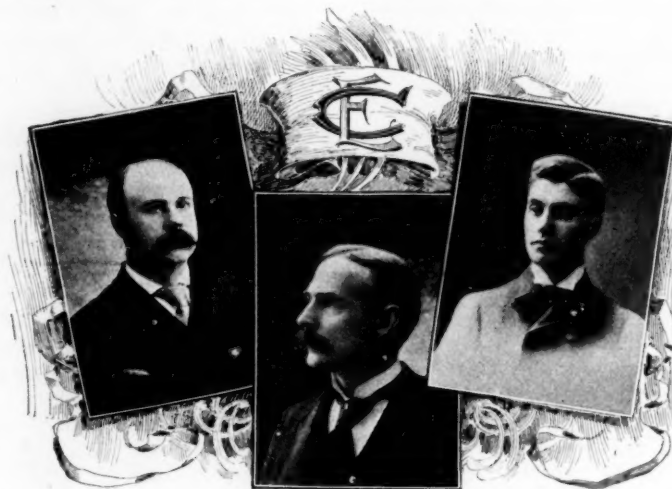
On the other hand, *The Boston Transcript* expresses its warm approval of the determination of the Society to make itself felt in politics. It says:

"It is true that attempts which Christian Endeavor societies may make to purify politics will be beset by perils. There is the danger of injudicious or intemperate leadership. There is the difficulty of working effectively for political results without being drawn into entangling political alliances. There is a reasonable certainty that mistakes will be made. But these perils, singly or combined, do not seem to us so serious as the danger of permitting it to be felt that what, for want of a better term, may be called other-worldness, is out of touch with the needs, the problems, and the activities of this world. The evil of misdirected enthusiasm is not so great as the evil of apathy. By all means, let the young Endeavorers, singly or in societies, do what they can to season politics with a preserving and purifying salt."

The Boston Herald lays stress on the wholesome tendency of the Society to exalt practical service and place doctrinal religion in the rear. It says:

"None of the various addresses have revealed anything more than the regular evangelical beliefs, but there has been an intense devotion to the central truths of Christianity, and it has been an earnest appeal to Christ and humanity that has been uttered on the platform. It has been the work rather than the doctrine that has been emphasized. The spirit has been that of a social movement. The idea of brotherhood in the Church and the State has been put forth as the basal idea of Christian service. This is the new method. It is the effort to serve Christ in society which chiefly marks this work and draws its members together. It is not a service too exacting for the average man or woman. It does not require great self-denial, but it compels each one to do something for some one else, and in the aggregate it brings persons together along lines where their sympathies are with the best. It does not ask any one to do more than he can, and it supplies what has been a missing link in all the churches. It gives the social side of the Christian life adequate expression. It is not the prayer-meeting and the church-going, but the identification of the whole life of each individual with the things which he is consecrated to."

The Philadelphia Press thinks that the movement may be appropriately termed a "modern crusade," as it resembles in



Wm. Shaw, Treas. Rev. Francis E. Clarke, D.D., Pres. J. W. Baer, Sec.

many respects the great army led by Peter the Hermit. It says:

"The two movements are as nearly alike perhaps as could be produced by two periods separated by about six centuries and with all the difference in refinement and intelligence that such a length of time can bring. It was a grand enthusiasm, notwithstanding his ignorance and superstition, that prompted the peasant of Western Europe to face the fatigues and privations of a march to the Holy Land in furtherance of what he believed to be a religious duty, and it is a grand enthusiasm that bands together the 39,394 Christian Endeavor societies with their 2,363,640 members on every continent and in every nation and brings their delegates annually together in convention."

The Boston Journal sees in the movement a striking proof of the capability of the Church to adapt itself to new conditions. It says:

"Its 39,394 societies form an army more powerful and more enthusiastic than that of the Crusaders, and it is an army organized on Nineteenth Century principles and trained to fight against existing evils. The Christian religion does not decay, in spite of the predictions of the false prophets. It has greater potency, greater scope, and greater vitality at the close of this century than ever before, and it is gaining steadily. . . . Vice and ignorance change their aspects generation by generation, and it is fortunate for the world that the Church can change its methods to suit the varying oppositions it has to overcome."

Referring to some of the criticisms passed upon the Society's methods, *The Providence Journal* says:

"There are and always will be a great many people who can not heartily sympathize with some of the methods employed by the Christian Endeavor Society. They prefer to magnify the quiet dignity of the Church and avoid the more spectacular means of attracting people to righteous living which the evangelical bodies sometimes adopt. Prayer-meeting 'conferences,' in which personal religious experiences are detailed, or 'consecration meetings,' where individual pledges of renewed earnestness for the future are renewed, seem strange to them. They approve the spirit which prompts these methods, but they prefer other means of spurring people on to increased vigor in Christian work. But then there will always be a wide divergence between individuals in this regard, personal feelings being influenced by temperament and training till the end of time. Some of the features of the big convention at Boston will seem to a certain class of church members crude and unattractive, while to other and equally earnest religious workers they will appeal with power. And certainly this great union of hearts and voices will prove inspiring, even if we do not agree with the society in all its methods. A convention of fifty thousand enthusiastic people, banded together for any commendable cause, must prove an interesting and uplifting sight."

IS IT RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION?

PROSECUTION of Seventh Day Adventists in various States on charges of Sunday violation is calling forth warm protests from many secular newspapers. In Georgia, Tennessee, and Mississippi Seventh Day Adventists, and other non-conformists, are undergoing imprisonment for following their usual vocations on Sunday. Judge Hammond, of the Federal district court for Western Tennessee, has decided that Federal courts can not interfere in the matter, as the Constitution of the United States has no provision dealing with it. The prohibition against establishing an official religion, he held, applied only to Congress, and the States were free to establish religion or guarantee freedom of worship as they might deem well. From this decision an appeal is to be taken to the Supreme Court, which has never been called upon to rule on this point. Meanwhile the newspapers are deploring the prosecution of these religious non-conformists as unchristian and unjustifiable. Thus *The New Orleans Times-Democrat*, pointing out that the Seventh Day Adventists are as upright, religious, and moral as the members of any other religious sect, goes on to say:

"These men prefer to obey what they honestly believe to be the voice of God than to obey human injunction to the contrary. The Almighty in days of old gave this command to His chosen people: 'Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work; but the seventh is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt not do any work;' and this command was included in what was known as the 'Decalog' or 'Moral Law'—a body of divine commands which is still inculcated by the various Christian sects. The Christian sects obey the whole moral law, just as it was received by Moses from Jehovah on Mount Sinai, with the one exception of the command in question. After the resurrection of Christ on the first day of the week, they changed the Christian Sabbath from the seventh day on which Jehovah fixed it, to the first day of the week to be commemorative of Christ's resurrection. But the change was made, as far as we have heard, without divine authority; and those, therefore, Jews or Christians, who are strict constructionists of the law and are from strong religious convictions punctilious about such matters, and who keep the Sabbath on the seventh day as it was originally ordained, have at least as ample justification for their seventh-day observance as the great body of Christians have for their first-day observance."

Referring to the Adventist cases, as well as to the arrest, at Colorado Springs, of a number of Salvationists under an ordinance specifically directed against "loafers, loungers, and bums," *The Rocky Mountain News*, Denver, says:

"The intolerable crime which they have committed is preaching Christ crucified, and preaching on the streets as Christ Himself was compelled to preach by the Pharisees of His day. Does any officer ever enforce the law against swearing? No, it is only where the name of God is taken reverently, by inspired lips, that warrants are sworn out. . . . The pity of it is that this is done, or at least is permitted, by the followers of Christ, the good people, the respectable part of the community." The law represents them. They stand like modern Pauls, consenting to the stoning of these followers of Christ. It is when the Church and the world are most friendly that real Christianity fares worst."

The Cleveland World says that "it is outrageous that in this country religious peoples should be persecuted for acts harmless in themselves" when done in obedience to sincere convictions. *The Atlanta Constitution*, however, says this in justification of the course of the officials:

"As the law now stands we must punish these people when they violate our Sunday statutes. The Jews have never given us any trouble in this matter, and the 'Seventh-Day Adventists' should follow their example for the sake of peace and order. Our law-makers have no desire to persecute these honest and good citizens, but even when law-breakers plead that they are conscientiously obeying the divine command we must draw the line somewhere. We draw it in the case of the Mormons, and we must draw it on this Sunday question. But we favor gentle methods and light penalties in such matters when the offenders are following the dictates of their consciences."

As to Total Depravity.—"Here is the fact upon which we agree," says the editor of *South and West* (Presby.). "Every child sins. There is not a solitary exception. There never has been. Those who assert that every child is born in holiness have to explain the inconceivable and impossible result that billions upon billions have fallen from perfection without one single soul maintaining its original holiness. We find it easier to believe that every one is born with a nature that has an 'innate taint.' One explanation is simpler than an infinite number of them. Our friend imagines that 'total' depravity means that every child is a demon. Not at all. The weakness and wickedness of our nature is so 'total' that no man can save himself. He is totally impotent to do without a Savior. To deny that is to approach Unitarianism. In every living language words change their meaning. It is not fair to read into a medieval phrase what it would mean to us, if we should coin it new, at this date. But if all children are born with six thousand years of sin behind them, they are also born with six thousand millenniums of grace behind them. We believe that Christ saves every dying infant, and He gives to every man as good a chance as Adam had. But the man must fight for his life."

CHURCH PAPERS ON THE A. P. A. RIOT.

THE riot in Boston on the Fourth of July (LITERARY DIGEST, July 13) will doubtless awaken echoes in the papers for weeks to come. The religious weeklies are very generally commenting on the occurrence, tho not with the heat that might have been expected. *The Christian Register* (Unitarian), of Boston, which always takes a very conservative view of sectarian difficulties, is one of the most emphatic in the expression of its opinion that the rioters ought to be severely handled. It says:

"The American idea is that each man and associations of men have a full right for the expression of their opinions, either by speech or parade, as long as they remain within the bounds of the law. It matters not whether it be the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the A. P. A., or any other organization. This needs to be stamped upon the minds of all, whether natives or newcomers. Opinions and beliefs have an equal chance before the law. The disposition to encroach upon this right, to rush into lawlessness and to foment religious bigotry, can not be too severely deprecated."

The Congregationalist says that the procession was "substantially, if not avowedly, an anti-Roman Catholic parade," and it was a public knowledge of this fact which gathered "a rough, excited, and largely Roman Catholic crowd." It speaks of the wise and patriotic utterance of the Roman Catholic *Pilot* on the day before the parade, and deprecates the unnecessary and useless stirring up of religious animosities, such as was certain to result from the display of emblems made at this time. Nevertheless, says *The Congregationalist*:

"If the American Protective Association or any other body chooses to parade every day in East Boston and parades in a lawful manner, it not only has the right to do so but it will be sustained in doing so, if necessary, by the whole force of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

The Christian Evangelist concludes an account of the riot with the comment that "the Glorious Fourth is a bad day to choose for an attack on the American Protective Association." *The Watchman* sees a deeper significance in the event than a mere clash between two religious factions. The fact that the mere display of a symbol which has come to typify our common-school system aroused such fury shows what we shall have to reckon with in our struggle to maintain our public schools in their integrity. *The Christian Secretary* (Baptist, Hartford) warmly espouses the cause of the patriotic society, and concludes an editorial on the subject as follows:

"We have no prejudice against our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens. We gladly concede to them the same rights that we claim for ourselves. We insist that they shall be Americans, or else go back to the lands from whence they came. Rome can not yet rule America."

The Freeman's Journal (Catholic), New York, charges the American Protective Association with responsibility for the outbreak, and says:

"The deadly riots which raged in the streets of Boston on July 4 should open the eyes of the American people to the grave dangers which menace the country through the existence of an oath-bound society, whose sole cause for existence is unscrupulous warfare upon a body of citizens professing a certain religious belief. Under the guise of patriotism, the American Protective Association, fathered by Orange hatred and born of the bigotry existing among the ignorant, is directing a most malicious, untruthful, and damnable crusade against citizens of the Catholic faith."

The Catholic Times-Union, Buffalo, says:

"We greatly deplore the unfortunate interference with the side-show parade in Boston on the Fourth of July. Of course it was intended to be insulting to Catholics, especially those of Irish birth or blood, and to provoke their resentment. Even so. The hostile manifestation should have been ignored, and the contempt

of the right-minded people of Boston, which would be showered upon the bigots for thus prostituting a day sacred to civil and religious liberty, would have been punishment and humiliation enough. . . . The very thing those unfortunate fallen priests and 'ex-nuns' most crave is opposition, riot, and bloodshed. They thus become advertised as heroes and heroines throughout the land, and can command big salaries from their American Protective Association paymasters. Let them alone. Keep away from them even as respectable Protestants do, and their occupation will soon be gone."

A SENSATION IN MISSIONARY CIRCLES.

A STORY comes from Madras, India, that is sure to create a stir among missionaries throughout the world and to excite the attention of Church people generally. The story is told by a writer in *The Congregationalist*. It appears that Dr. Miller, the founder and principal of the Madras Christian College, has recently experienced a remarkable change in his mental attitude toward Hinduism. Evidence of this change was given in a lecture which Dr. Miller delivered a short time ago before the students of the college. In this he gave credit to Hinduism for presenting to the world, as no other religion has presented it, "the omnipenetrativeness of God" and "the solidarity of men." He also gave utterance to the following language, according to the writer in *The Congregationalist*:

"You have not to do with churches or with missionaries. The very plan of the world shows that in them there is evil and mistake. They have no authority as your guides. It is of Christ you have to judge. He stands apart, *seeking to found no sect and to upset none*. . . . It is not with Christianity, it is with Christ alone you have to do. . . . We have institutions for education among us which, working rather on the Greek and Roman ideal than on Christ's, make it their one overmastering aim to bring men over from other schemes of life and to place them within the Christian fold. With none of these schools have I any quarrel. . . . But you have been trained differently."

It should be said in this connection that Dr. Miller is a missionary representative of the Free Church of Scotland; that he has been in the service in India for thirty years and is generally regarded as a man of deep piety, great learning, and extraordinary executive ability. The College of Madras was not only founded by him but it has been largely sustained by his gifts of money. The institution has an annual enrolment of about two thousand students, and its influence upon the religious and intellectual life of the people of India is very great and wide-reaching. All this, of course, makes these utterances of Dr. Miller the more notable. The writer in *The Congregationalist*, who seems to speak from an intimate knowledge of the situation, says:

"Many claim that these statements clearly reveal the reason why, during many years, so few of the students of that college have made an open profession of Christ. It certainly shows that Dr. Miller has a novel idea of the functions of a missionary college in a heathen land, and that he is entirely out of touch with at least nine tenths of the Christian missionaries of India. If the churches of Scotland, which support this institution, are satisfied that this utterance of Dr. Miller represents their views of their educational work in heathen lands and will indorse his sentiments, it will give that college and missionary society a unique position in the world. Dr. Miller's friends are trying to defend him by claiming that he is misunderstood. But Dr. Miller himself says that he knows that his position will not be acceptable to many, and that he is prepared to suffer persecution because he *knows* he is right and the Church wrong in this matter. In the mean while, Hindus are rejoicing in this first notable break in the ranks of missionaries toward an exaltation of Hinduism and a depreciation of their own faith as the absolute religion. We shall see how the Christians of Scotland will regard this lecture."

At the last meeting of the American Bible Society a letter from the Japan agent, the Rev. H. Loomis, reported the total number of volumes distributed in the Japanese army and navy up to the 17th of June to be 2,500 Testaments and 120,000 Gospels.

GERMAN THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS AS "DENS OF THIEVES."

IT is not in America alone that the trend of teaching in the theological seminaries of Germany excites remonstrance. In Germany itself, among orthodox pastors, there is a current of excited protest that makes itself heard, even if it seems to fall short of making itself heeded by the offending faculties. Some of the Church papers are almost violent in their denunciations of the universities. One of these is the *Kropp Anzeiger*, edited by Pastor Parlszen, a man of great influence in mission work. In a recent issue he says:

"It is not too much to say that our universities have become the dens of thieves. Many young men have lost their most precious possession, their soul's salvation. A Church that will suffer such a condition of affairs does not deserve to live."

The most influential Church paper in Germany, the *Allgemeine Lutherar Kirchenzeitung* (Leipsic), has for weeks and months been protesting against what it considers the destructive work of the professors. In a recent issue it warns the young men of the risk they run at some of the universities as follows:

"Our congregations are not so ignorant. They meet the young candidate with some questions and problems. That which is taught in the theological lecture-rooms is no longer a secret among our congregations. Even the congregations in the backwoods have heard of these things. The more a congregation is matured in the knowledge of Christian truth, all the more careful will it be in the acceptance of a candidate as a new pastor. Our people demand a clear and ringing answer to the questions: 'What think you of Christ?' and 'What think you of the Scriptures?' Is the candidate honestly and openly to confess that in his convictions the Fathers of the Church have for centuries been blundering grievously when they accepted the divinity of the Scriptures as the revealed Word of God; that the Scriptures from the mythological account of the Creation to the close of the 'unauthentic' Apocalypse is full of human errors, irregularities, contradictions, fables, and legends, from which, with great difficulty, the Word of God is to be hulled out? Is he to tell the people that their faith in the atoning death of Christ, in His resurrection, in the power of the Sacraments, is groundless and to be cast aside?"

A project has been set on foot by Pastor Bodelswinth to establish, as a counteractive to the universities now existing, a new and orthodox university at Herford, in Westphalia, to be independent of state control. The project is not, however, making much progress. The civil authorities have given notice that they would not give credit to a student for time spent in such a school, and the Prussian Church consistory has published a manifesto denying that it ever sanctioned such a project. A counteractive will, therefore, have to be sought in some other direction.

A MONK PAYS HIS RESPECTS TO SCIENTISTS.

THE banquet given to M. Berthelot in Paris, and the speeches made thereat, one of which—that of M. Zola—we recently quoted in *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, have stirred the French religious world deeply, and its members are hastening to the defense of religion, against what they regard as the attacks made upon it by irreligious scientists, as ages ago the chivalry of Europe flocked to the defense of the Holy Sepulcher. In the journal *La Croix* [The Cross], a contributor who signs himself *Le Moine* [The Monk] comments on the affair as follows:

"Science is good just as language is a useful gift; but it does not follow that science, like speech, may not often be employed badly.

"The two thieves saw the sufferings of Jesus and knew his divine patience; the penitent one made good use of this knowledge, prayed, and was saved that very hour; the bad thief made bad use of his lesson, blasphemed, and was damned with his knowledge and his speech.

"We have therefore the best right to repeat that science, even

that acquired by a Berthelot, who cannot see beyond his crucibles, is a benefit to humanity, and to affirm that even the discovery of explosives is a boon, altho those who are wise in their own conceit find in crucibles the secret of damnation, and in explosives a means of shattering this poor world.

"Science leads true savants to the Creator; for, according to the words of Pasteur, 'An invincible force impels the human mind to ask what is beyond the starry vault;' the more one advances the more one thirsts to know and the more one admires the divine Architect.

"Increase of knowledge in the human intellect elevates it instead of lowering it and holding it down, as happens to those who fall into the muck of materialism. A ladder remains a useful implement, altho many people, in place of using it to climb to the summit, make of it the means of a lamentable fall.

"Every discovery accorded to our researches has its useful side; it is a good in itself, and if we do not know how to find this good side, that is our disadvantage. Let us keep on studying; we shall find it, as we have already found it for dynamite and for divers poisons that are in use as remedies.

"M. Berthelot and his crowd pretend that science ought to pull the chariot backward; now this manner of harnessing up progress proves nothing against progress but against the coachmen.

"We do not complain, then, of the 'evils of progress,' but of the stupidities of the materialists.

"For the Church, iron is a valuable thing so long as poniards are not made of it.

"Let us leave M. Berthelot and some other great savants to root and search under the oaks; what matter if they do grovel so long as the poor world, by their aid, gets good truffles to eat!"—
Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

ONE of the most interesting questions up for discussion just now in Methodist Episcopal circles is that of the admissibility of women as delegates to the General Conference of that Church. It will be remembered that there was a long and animated controversy over this same question prior to the last General Conference. The question was not settled then, however, and is now coming to the front once more. The Baltimore Annual Conference has taken the lead in the matter this time by proposing an amendment to the restrictive rule governing the election of lay delegates to the General Conference by inserting the words, "said delegates may be men or women." The Baltimore conference also made the request that all other annual conferences yet to meet prior to the next General Conference should take a vote upon this amendment. Such a vote, it is said, will do more to hasten a satisfactory adjustment of this perplexing question than any other means. It is proposed, in another quarter, by what is known as the "Hamilton amendment," to submit to a vote of the Church an amendment that will expressly declare that *only men* are eligible to membership in the General Conference, the expectation of those advocating this being that it will be voted down, and thus by indirection the rights of women established.

Not only in Alsace-Lorraine, but also in Baden, the Catholic Church is numerically retrograding. The data are published by the Bonifacius Association, the great Catholic Propaganda Society of Germany. The statistics cover the last twenty years, from which it appears that the Roman Catholic Church in Baden has increased during these two decades only 85,500, while the Protestant increase has been 106,510. These data become all the more significant when it is remembered that Baden is a Catholic country, that Church reporting 1,028,119 souls, while the Protestants number only 597,000. The Catholic Church has actually lost in the larger cities.

IN inspecting the great painting of Moses, by Sargent, in the new Boston public library, Dr. S. A. Binian, a well-known Egyptologist and scholar, discovered a curious error. The eighth Commandment was omitted from the inscription on the tables held by the great lawgiver, which was supposed to represent the Ten Commandments in Hebrew characters. Owing to the painter's unfamiliarity with Hebrew, he used wrong letters in the phrase, "Thou shalt not steal," with the result that he produced an utterly meaningless combination. The error will doubtless be corrected.

BISHOP TUGWELL, of Western Africa, has sounded a cry of alarm concerning the ravages of rum among the natives of Western Equatorial Africa. He says that gin and rum are being poured into that country in alarming quantities, and in some places where there is a rich trade in native products, European manufactures are hardly to be seen. They have been driven out by the traffic in strong drink. Its effect upon the people are disastrous in the last degree; in some cases it is actually destroying the work of missions.

THE bronze tablet which the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth will place in Scrooby, the Yorkshire town where Elder Brewster organized the Pilgrim church, is now being cast. It will mark the site of the manor house where Brewster lived from 1588 to 1608, and where this notable event took place, and will commemorate that event, the removal to Amsterdam and thence to Leyden, and the final departure to Plymouth, with the date of his death, April 16, 1644.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

RUSSIA'S FOREIGN POLICY.

THE Russian press has lately changed its attitude of reserve with regard to the foreign politics of the empire. But the views expressed by the Russian papers are of the most conflicting nature. Sometimes the alliance between Russia and France is described as an accomplished fact, at other times we are told that Russia remains entirely neutral, and has nothing but a very platonic friendship for the Republic. A writer in the *Nation*, Berlin, explains that the Russian papers are supplied with official opinions on the condition that they will publish *everything* that is given them. He warns English and German readers that such news is very unreliable, and sketches Russia's foreign policy as follows:

"Determined to avoid danger as much as possible, the late Czar used the friendship with France as a kind of mild threat against his adversaries. He remained inactive if there was the slightest danger of coming to blows, and altho he allowed the Panslavists to toast France, he refused to be led into an adventurous war against Germany. Alexander II., annoyed by the results of the Berlin Congress, offered to attack Germany in conjunction with France, but Gambetta thought it would be well to defer the war until the reconstruction of the Russian army was completed, and Alexander III. never renewed the offer. The most he would do was to promise that a military agreement should be drawn up if a political alliance was formed. But even this need not be as dangerous as it looks; Austria made a similar agreement with France in the spring of 1870, but she never acted upon it.

"Under Nicolaus II. the friendship with France has made some advance. The Empress-Dowager, a Danish princess, never tried to hide her aversion to Germany, and her influence is great. Moreover, the China-Japan war has brought France and Russia nearer to each other. Japan overpowered her adversary before Russia's Siberian railroad was finished, and as the latter country is not overstrong in the Far East, she needed naval assistance. Russia, therefore, is not only sought after, but must have the help of others herself. Another case in which Russia required the help of France is the Armenian question, in which Lord Rosebery was trying his hand. But Germany need not fear this change in the relations of France and Russia. Russia needed an alliance for her politics in the Far East, and perhaps in Asia Minor, and has obtained the wished-for alliance for those parts only, without endangering her relations with Central Europe and the dangerous Triple Alliance. It rests with Germany to make Russia her enemy; we should, therefore, keep out of the Eastern troubles. France has gained nothing but the chance to earn a recompense which will never be paid if Germany is careful. Russia does not renounce her right to be more friendly to us. France will continue to expect a reward from Russia which that country can not give, and the French will at last learn that their friendship for Russia is non-productive.

"The mixture of news which is offered by the Russian press must be taken with great caution by foreigners, even if this mixture is offered by the very best publications."

The *Kladderadatsch*, Berlin, pictures the Russian journalist as a bartender, childlike and bland, who dispenses the same drink out of differently labeled taps. The latest utterances of the Russian press certainly seem to confirm the opinion of our German contemporaries. Thus while most of the Russian papers, even the Liberal ones, are displeased with the Baltic Canal festivities, and declare that peace can not be lasting until the Triple Alliance is broken up and Europe confides in the Dual Alliance alone, the *Grashdanin*, St. Petersburg, a Panslavist publication edited by Prince Metchersky, comments favorably upon Emperor William's speech in praise of peace:

"The German Emperor's declarations," says the paper, "must be regarded as an historical event, and Europe may regard the future with some satisfaction, altho the French and their sympathizers endeavor to make the grandson responsible for the victor-

ies of his sire. The Franco-Russian Alliance is used as a threat against a people who want nothing but peace; Russia, however, will never pander to French desire for revenge. The very fact that the Franco-Russian Alliance exists proves that 1812 and 1854 have not left in the Russians a desire for revenge, and they can not be expected to sympathize with the vengeful ideas of others."

THE TROUBLES OF KOREA.

THE newly established independence of Korea seems to be in danger. Japan wants the peninsula as an ally, and as such she is worthless without extensive reforms, which, after many centuries of uninterrupted corruption and intrigue, it is not easy to inaugurate. The *Korean Repository*, Seoul, a magazine published by American missionaries, nevertheless expresses a hope of ultimate success.

"Korea is independent," says the paper. "But she is ignorant of the responsibilities and duties of this independence. She must have a teacher, a guide, a reformer. Japan has taken her hand. She did not wait to be invited. The country must follow. *The country will follow.*"

This approval of Japanese efforts is little to the taste of most of the editors of English papers published in the East. The *Herald*, Kobe, is now quite certain that Japan has blundered in her treatment of Korea. It thinks that the Japanese plenipotentiary, Count Inouye, should have called in the help of foreigners, which would have dispelled the natural fear of the people that his efforts were for the benefit of Japan only. The paper continues:

"Such a course, at that time, would have aroused opposition from the vernacular press in Japan, but it would have allayed distrust and killed antagonism in Korea. With the assistance at his command, Count Inouye had no chance against the inherent corruption and love of speculation of native officials. . . . But the main cause of the estrangement lies in the character of the Japanese. Extremely satisfied at all times with their own attainments, and acknowledging no superiority, this characteristic was intensified until it assumed undue prominence from the victories gained over the Chinese, and this led naturally to overbearing behavior. Thus we have read in the native papers that Japanese politicians proceeded to Seoul to impart advice, which being unrequested was of course unwelcome. Again we hear that a naval officer, on being presented to the King, proffered his counsel. . . . There can be no wonder, then, that however honest and earnest the efforts to introduce reforms have been, they must have resulted in failure, and valuable time has been lost which might have been employed in converting the Koreans into stanch friends of Japan. That Russia will benefit from Japan's errors may be regarded as a certainty, and there is already an abundance of signs that Mr. Weaver, the representative of the Northern power in Seoul, has been busily intriguing in his country's interest."

It seems that Prince Tak, the Korean Minister of Interior Affairs, has conspired with the Queen against the Japanese. This news, following upon the resignation of the Ministers Kim and Boku, who were friendly to Japan, proves that Russian influence is gaining ground. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, Tokyo, looks upon the cure of the main vices of Korean politics, intrigue and corruption, as a hopeless attempt. Japan must interfere in the interior affairs of Korea in spite of herself. The *Chuo Shimbun*, Tokyo, compares Korea and Egypt as follows:

"The two countries have much in common. Their rulers and people are equally impotent and ignorant as well as destitute of patriotism; their finances are equally deranged; their armies are not sufficient even for the purpose of maintaining peace at home, they are equally incapable of standing erect without the support of some strong hand; and to complete the picture, the prevalence of faction intrigues and personal feuds exists in both. France is doing her best to obtain the assistance of other powers in demanding the withdrawal of England from Egypt. There is every possibility of a similar combination against Japan."

The *Japan Mail*, Yokohama, does not believe that Japan will

give up Korea to the Russians, or that the Korean Cabinet has unconditionally surrendered to the Northern powers.

"Nor do we believe," says the paper, "that any demand for the evacuation of the peninsula by Japan has been officially formulated from St. Petersburg. True, Russia has now seventeen ships of war and fourteen torpedo-boats in Eastern waters, which makes her squadron stronger than that of any other Western power, while the Japanese navy must be in need of repairs. Thus, for the moment, Russia seems to have command of the sea. From Russia alone, however, Japan would not recoil. Japan fought with China primarily to avert the contingency of Korea's falling into the hands of a Western power, a contingency always in sight so long as the peninsula remained a no-man's land. Japan can not consent to scuttle at Russia's dictation without deliberately resigning all the fruits of her victories. It might be worth Russia's while to risk a war with Japan alone, the peninsula being the prize of victory, but Russia knows perfectly well that she has to reckon with England also in any venture of the kind. We strongly suspect that the situation perplexes Russian statesmen just as much as their intention perplexes the general public."

Under these circumstances the Japanese press urges annexation of Korea, or, if that is impossible, the establishment of an avowed protectorate tantamount to annexation. The *Jiji Shimpō*, Tokyo, says:

"Japan did not declare how long she would continue to act as Korea's guide, that point was left entirely to her own discretion. There is all the difference in the world between the conduct of China and that of Japan toward the little kingdom. China's policy had a blighting influence, while Japan is honestly endeavoring to breathe new life into the Korean people, and bring them under the beneficial influence of modern civilization. No civilized nation has the right to protest against what Japan is doing in Korea. If any power has the assurance to make such a protest, the Government should reject it. It will be easy enough to act in common with some of the powers."

On the other hand, the Russian press demands immediate annexation of Korea by the Government of the Czar. Korea's independence is, therefore, likely to be very short-lived.

The Japanese profess to have thorough knowledge of Russian affairs in detail. Thus the *Keizai Tasshi*, Tokyo, points out that Russia is not able to mobilize her army at short notice, and that the general poverty and distress of the Russian peasant classes makes further taxation for warlike purposes very difficult. The paper believes that the Siberian railway will, upon its completion, assist the commercial progress of the Northern giant considerably, but does not fear a comparison between Russian and Japanese finances.

WHO OWNS THE KAISER WILHELM CANAL?

A BIT of news comes from Paris, which can not fail to be of great interest to students of history. The French papers assert that attempts will be made to dispute the right of the German Government to levy dues for the passage of ships through the big canal just opened. There is little fear that any government will do more than protest, but such a protest could, at any future time, be made a *casus belli* against Germany, if no better one can be found. According to the *Libre Parole*, Paris, this interference with the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal is based on the following grounds:

"Russia will demand that the Baltic Canal be declared a neutral waterway and that no dues be collected from vessels using it. When Prussia annexed the Danish Duchies, she took over all responsibilities connected with former treaties. One of these stipulates that all Danish waterways shall be open to the ships of all countries. Now both entrances of the Canal are in Danish waters, or what was regarded as such in 1857. The Prussian emperors were formerly sovereigns of Sleswick-Holstein. Emperor Paul and Emperor Nicholas I. never gave up their rights

definitely; they only turned these rights over to the Danish kings. Russia, indeed, did not interfere in the treaty of annexation by which the two duchies became Prussian provinces, but the rights of Russia still hold good, and she will now press her claims."

Official confirmation of the intention of Russia to demand the neutrality of the canal is wanting, but there are rumors that France and England will join Russia in her protest. The matter is much discussed in the German press. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, Frankfort, says:

"This is simply ridiculous. In the treaty by which Denmark agreed to pass ships free, only the Sund and the Belt are named. Other waterways, either those then existing or those which might be constructed, are not mentioned in this agreement. Art. II. of the treaty contains in §5 to 6 certain regulations with regard to existing and future canals between the Baltic and the North Sea; but these are only with regard to transit dues, and the German Empire does not collect transit dues. For that reason alone there would be no justice in the demand. Besides, it was the King of Denmark who, against payment of \$30,500,000 agreed to abolish the tolls. Now, it is somewhat dangerous to assert that a State annexing another country takes over all the international obligations of the sovereign who ruled the annexed country. But taken for granted that this rule should be enforced everywhere, there is a great objection in the case of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. That canal was not constructed by Prussia, the State which annexed Sleswick-Holstein, but by the German Empire. Is there any intention to extend the theory of succession to the Empire?"

CLEMENCEAU'S COMMENTS ON KIEL.

M. CLEMENCEAU, whose illness has deprived the readers of *La Justice* of his daily article for some weeks past, renews his editorial labors with a brilliant leader on the course and character of Emperor William, in treating of whom the veteran republican seems always to display even more than his wonted *verve*. The opening of the new canal furnishes the text upon which M. Clemenceau writes as follows:

"Germany is preparing for a six-months' celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its victories over France. This is the epilog of the peaceful demonstration of Kiel. The uneasy spirit of William II. will find here abundant opportunity for the theatrical manifestations so satisfying to his turbulent vanity, and, if it is true that the Kiel festivities were not without their disappointing features, perhaps we shall hear their echo in the *bravuras* of this crowned young tenor.

"But this is not as important as it seems. The Germans have conquered us; they are proud of it; they mean to celebrate their triumph and congratulate themselves in the manner most flattering to their national pride. This is the ordinary course of things. Let us listen to them curiously, and profit, if may be, by the lesson of a self intoxicated nation, whose young fortune explains its arrogance only too easily.

"What will they say? That they used the cannon and the mitrailleuse more skilfully than we did? Agreed. That they have taken a part of France away from us? We have not forgotten it. That they mean to keep their spoil? No one could doubt it. But when the emperor, in the costume of Lohengrin, has sung and resung his Hymn to Aegir: when sabers have rattled and flags have flapped; when we have been dazzled by the gleam of steel and deafened by the hoarse roar of the *Hochs*—what will remain of all this parade except the admission that Germany's peaceful professions are a sham?

"The reporters found it a hopeless task to count, at the Kiel festivities, the number of times that William II. declared himself in favor of peace. Never was peace celebrated with more *éclat* amid so formidable a display of the apparatus of war. Peace! said the imperial parvenu who owes his crown to war. Peace! repeated the parliamentary supernumeraries questioned by candid newspapers. Peace! screamed the populace in delirium over the cannonade. And all were sincere. Why not?

"But it is not sufficient to wish for peace. It is necessary also to determine and accept its conditions. To shout that one wishes peace, and, because one is temporarily the strongest, to create

and maintain a *régime* that rests solely on force—what is this except to continue the work of war?

"We too wish for peace, and we have not confined ourselves to saying so. We have proved it by enduring with incredible imperturbability M. Crispi's enervating rhodomontades and M. de Bismarck's innumerable provocations. We too wish for peace, and it was that it might not appear otherwise that our Government accepted the German invitation. To what unprecedented lengths even it was on the point of suffering itself to be carried no Frenchman has forgotten. And yet, in spite of so many guarantees of the spirit of reconciliation, what a relief it was for Europe when Admiral Ménard at last could put about!

"How many precautions taken, what prudence displayed, and with how much reason! We shortened our visit. We forbade our sailors to land. What a ridiculous spectacle—those officers that went to the ball and abstained from dancing! And what nervousness over the slightest bit of news! Admiral Ménard passes through the canal too late to present himself before the Emperor, who receives him at the extreme end when the French fleet is about to leave German waters. What a hubbub of comments! Will William II. go on board the *Hoche*, and in that case what flag will be raised? What event may result from the imperial visit? I presume that our Government had explained in advance in the proper quarter that there were certain requirements to which we could not submit. Apparently this explains the failure of William II. to visit the *Hoche*. But in this connection he might have created an incident that would have had awkward consequences.

"William showed caution, because he loves us. He loves us conquered, and if we will only consent to enhance his glory by adding our moral defeat to our military defeat, he will permit us to be, in peace, the ornament of German Europe. The Empress Frederick formerly had this dream, and barely succeeded in leaving Paris without provoking the conflict which she intended to prevent. We may well congratulate ourselves that the Kiel festivities did not make matters worse.

"Now the scene is about to change, and the Kaiser resumes his rôle. With fixed bayonets the army is to defile before its master, who will indicate with his sword the *hereditary enemy*. Yesterday he disguised himself as Frederick II. to play the flute beneath the raillery of Voltaire's bust. To-morrow he will be helmeted with his silver eagle, and amid the clanking of swords he will shout for the hundredth time: 'I am the soldier of God!'

"Imperial and royal young man, you are only a blind force whom cruel fate guides to unknown destinies. You have received great massacres as an inheritance, and you are not big enough to repudiate them: that is the whole of it.

"Born of a philosophical mother, and of a father who was indifferent to those acts that win only glory, you are a humanitarian after your own fashion, conceiving for ordinary mankind a sort of passive happiness to be achieved by your genius in collaboration with God. Only you have, also by atavism, the inflexible brutality of Brandenburgian corporatism, and in your hours of sincerity you must be astonished at the conflict of contradictory forces of which you are the strange product. However that may be, you abandon yourself to the predominant power which, in spite of your better aspirations, condemns you to the rôle of an ordinary crowned soldier.

"Napoleon III., conqueror, would undoubtedly have celebrated your defeat, as you are about to celebrate his. Napoleon III., who also was a humanitarian; Napoleon III., who, like yourself, was the arbiter of Europe and, like yourself, had a military nation at his sovereign disposal—Napoleon III., even before 1870, had already bankrupted all his hopes. Learn from your vanquished enemy the impotence of absolute power.

"But you have neither the leisure nor the liberty of mind that would enable you to think upon these things. The atavic impulse leaves you no rest. You reason like the sentinel: 'I have the countersign of my ancestors.' Watch over the past then, sire, and keep good guard. The peoples will prepare the future."—
Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE population of Prussia shows much uniformity in religious persuasion. Of the nearly 30 million inhabitants of Prussia 19,230,376 belong to the Evangelical (State) Church, and 10,251,447 to the Roman Catholic Church. The Jews number 372,058. The rest are divided into numerous sects, none of which have more than 25,000 members. As there is perfect freedom of religion, the statistical sheets show some very remarkable 'religions,' whose adherents do not have much weight numerically. One man describes himself as a 'follower of the teachings of reason,' others call themselves 'Atheists,' or having an 'individual religion.'

AN UNRULY PARLIAMENT.

THE Italian Parliament has come to the conclusion that the rules of the House must be revised. A bill has been prepared for this purpose, and is now in the hands of a committee. Some of the clauses of this bill are regarded as unique in the history of legislation. If a member of the House refuses to take notice of a call to order by the Speaker, this fact is to be entered in the records, and he will be deprived of the right to conclude his speech. If this fails to have the desired effect, or if a member utters threats against his colleagues, the Speaker may impose silence upon the refractory legislator for a period of from three to fifteen days. If the unruly member still refuses to comply, or makes use of physical force in the House, the Speaker may put the motion to have him ejected, refusing him admittance to the chamber for a period of not longer than ten days. This is to be decided without discussion, the "ayes" rising, while the "noes" remain seated.

The cause of these stringent provisions is found in the disgraceful scenes which recently took place in the Italian Chamber of Deputies. During the discussions over the answer to the speech from the throne, the Revolutionary members demanded unconditional release of all persons imprisoned for participation in the recent riots. Crispi declared that the King would pardon those who had been led astray, but that the leaders of the riots must suffer punishment. This led to great disorder and confusion. There was a regular free fight, during which several of the Deputies received serious injuries.

One of the most persistent opponents of the Government is the Radical, Felice Cavalotti. In the *Don Chisciotte*, Rome, he publishes a number of accusations against the Premier, the most serious of which is that Crispi took money from Cornelius Herz, the Panama swindler, for a decoration which was never delivered. Cavalotti endeavored to raise a discussion on his accusations in Parliament, but the country is tired of scandals, and the majority recently elected voted Cavalotti's motion down. *The Riforme*, Rome, says:

"When Crispi took the reins of government, everything was in a state of disturbance. He has succeeded in clearing the situation. Sicily and the South were in open rebellion. He restored order. The finances of the country were in such a state that bankruptcy could hardly be averted. Crispi has not only managed to avert it, but he has also been able to strengthen our credit abroad, where his name alone was sufficient to restore confidence. That a statesman who has proved his patriotism as Crispi has done should sell the highest decoration of his country, should dishonor his own name and that of the King, is simply a ridiculous assertion. The story that the King asked Crispi to return the decoration conferred upon Herz, is simply a lie concocted by Cavalotti. The only person competent to speak in this matter is the King, but it is beneath the King to take a part in such discussions. But the King has shown enough what he thinks. He has embraced Crispi, and called him his best friend, and the Queen kissed him."

The paper also publishes a lengthy refutation of Cavalotti's accusations, quoting documents from which it appears that Crispi refused to grant the decoration to Herz because he heard that the



FELICE CAVALOTTI.

latter's reputation was not as good as it should be. The money paid to Crispi by the friends of Herz was a fee for his professional services as a lawyer. The *Opinione*, Rome, regards Cavalotti's attacks as directed against the crown. The paper says:

"It seems that the whole thing is less an accusation against Crispi than an attack upon the King. The nation has pointed to Crispi as the only man in whom they have really confidence, and Crispi must stay. The repetition of such disgraceful scenes must be prevented at all hazards. Unless a better spirit prevails in the Chamber, it will be necessary to close the assembly, and invest Crispi with dictatorial powers. That can not be the aim of the rowdy element of the Chamber."

The *Diritto*, Rome, acknowledges that the accusations are very grave, and thinks that the Premier must cite Cavalotti before the courts, or else fight a duel with him.

Meanwhile the professional politicians in the Opposition continue their efforts to hamper Crispi in carrying out his reforms. Even Bismarck never had such intrigues to struggle against. Thus Cavalotti, Rudini, Zanardelli, and Brin, leaders of Opposition factions, were nominated by the Speaker Villa along with three Socialists for the Committee on Election Returns. Many papers regard this as an act of treachery on the part of the Speaker, and even the cautious and moderate *Popolo Romano* censures the act:

"The most cool-headed and impartial of the members are of opinion that Signor Villa was moved by a desire to be as impartial as possible. He may have acted without a proper comprehension of the possible outcome of his action, but there is no doubt that he did not come up to the expectation of the Chamber which elected him with such overwhelming majority to the Speakership. The majority can not let the matter rest. Signor Villa must find a way to restore the confidence of the Chamber. The fact that only four of the thirty members chosen for the Committee on Finance belong to the Opposition shows that the majority will not allow itself to be overridden."

BULGARIA AND THE MACEDONIANS.

OWING to the agitation over the Armenian question, Turkey may become a very uncomfortable place for foreigners and Christians. The Armenians are not the only people ruled by the Sultan who have a right to demand reform. Macedonia also has serious grievances. The powers are confronted with the alternative of war upon Turkey on behalf of the oppressed Christians—a war which, it is believed, must end in the division of the Sultan's dominions—if they decline to allow the Sultan to stamp out insurrection with all the barbarity for which his Government is noted. Unfortunately the Macedonian revolutionaries are assisted by volunteers from Bulgaria, and it is not impossible that Prince Ferdinand, like Napoleon III., will be forced into a war. In that case public opinion will hardly allow the governments of Europe to stand by quietly while Turkey once more conquers Bulgaria. Prince Ferdinand has been advised by the powers to prevent his people from joining the Macedonian insurgents, but his Government finds it very difficult to act upon this advice. It is thought that the recent murder of the Bulgarian ex-premier is due to these troubles. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"Stambuloff has always known how to play the Bulgarian sympathies of the Macedonians for his own ends. The present Bulgarian Government is in a difficult position. The Government is afraid to stop the filibustering expeditions into Bulgaria, because the people would denounce such a course as an act of treachery to the Bulgarian race. On the other hand the Porte and the powers demand that Bulgaria should energetically oppose the insurgents."

"The rebellion is an artificial one, and the powers, without exception, hope that it will be speedily suppressed. Bulgaria must not play with fire. She can not preserve the good-will of the powers unless she does her best to preserve peace with Turkey. Exaggerated stories of Turkish cruelties will not be of any avail

in rousing the sympathies of the powers; the blood shed to-day in Macedonia be upon the heads of the men who caused this artificial rebellion."

The Cabinet Stoiloff has managed to convince the Porte that the Bulgarian Government is anxious to be on good terms with the Sultan, and the latter is convinced that Prince Ferdinand does not seek any quarrel. The *Politische Correspondenz*, Vienna, whose information is usually very correct, says:

"The personal relations between the Sultan and the Prince are the very best. More than one present has changed hands between them. Prince Ferdinand has sent the Sultan a photo of his heir, and the Sultan returned the compliment by sending the portrait of his eldest son and some playthings for Prince Boris. The Sultan does not really doubt the loyalty of the Bulgarian Government, but he is not certain that the Prince will be able to overcome the intrigues which beset him."

The murder of Stambuloff deprives the Macedonians of perhaps their best champion, but this does not discourage the Bulgarians who are ready to march against Turkey. The *Prawo*, Sofia, the organ of the Macedonian League, publishes the text of a short proclamation distributed among the Bulgarian populace, and which is said to have had the desired effect of rousing their enthusiasm. It runs as follows:

"Bulgarians—the hour has come, long-suffering Macedonia calls for help. Come and help, brothers, you in whom we have always put our trust. There has been enough of serfdom, enough of oppression, enough patience, now for a taste of liberty. The heads of the champions who have fallen in the cause of freedom open their bloody lips and cry out to you: 'Remember the time of your own servitude. Remember the heroes and champions of your liberty, and send your sons to help us.' Prince, send your army to help us. Macedonia is waiting for you."

The paper, however, denies that the League has given the word for a rising, and declares that the movement is entirely spontaneous.

Russia, the hereditary champion of the Balkan Christians, remains, as yet, passive. It is, however, unlikely that she will be able to remain neutral to the movement. Stambuloff, the chief of the National Party in Sofia, whose cry was 'Bulgaria or the Bulgarians!' is dead, and Russia may be able to regain the protectorate which she exercised in the Balkan, and of which the Triple Alliance, for the sake of Austria, deprived her. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, holds that opinion:

"Altho Russia apparently pays little or no attention to the troubles in Macedonia, she is closely in touch with the insurgents. Petitions are sent to the Russian Ministers in Servia, Roumania, and Bulgaria, asking help for the Macedonians against Turkish oppression. It will be difficult for Russia to remain passive. Never had she a better chance to regain the lost influence in the Balkan peninsula. No one can tell what the outcome of this new trouble will be. Europe is forced to act in the matter. The Sultan must be made to fulfil his obligations and that at once. The Turkish Government certainly does not deserve any consideration."

The Austrian papers show their appreciation of the danger, which they regard as the legacy of Lord Rosebery's foreign policy. The *Fremdenblatt*, Vienna, hopes that Turkey may be prevailed upon to carry out reforms without direct interference on the part of the powers, and reiterates the threat that Bulgaria will be left in the lurch if she rushes into war.

"According to the Treaty of Berlin," the paper says, "Macedonia is entitled to civil reform, but reform has failed to make its appearance there as well as in Armenia. Now that the powers have interested themselves on behalf of the Armenians, it is only natural that the Macedonians should also demand their rights. But a hasty revolt can only hurt their cause. Prince Ferdinand will do well to turn a deaf ear to those who seek to embroil him in the matter by creating enmity between Bulgaria and Turkey. Bulgaria is hardly able to cope with Turkey single-handed."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A VINDICATION OF NAPOLEON III.

THE celebrated historian Heinrich v. Sybel, who is still busy with researches concerning the foundation of the German Empire, publishes a paper in the *Historische Zeitschrift*, Berlin, which is attracting general interest, especially in France. He claims to have positive proof of what has been only a matter of surmise—that Napoleon III. did not wish to go to war in 1870. Von Sybel says:

"Altho public opinion in France demanded that France should extend her boundaries as an offset to the recent gains made by Prussia, Napoleon did not wish for war. He still hoped that the French would become accustomed to the displeasing unity of the German nation. If only Bismarck did not work too hastily in establishing that unity! In the mean time Napoleon sought to strengthen his throne by an attempt to make his rule popular. He established a responsible Ministry with Emile Ollivier at its head, but the latter took the Duke of Gramont, Bismarck's sworn enemy, into the Cabinet as Minister of Foreign Affairs."

The writer here recapitulates the story of the events which led to the war; the offer of the Spanish crown to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, the demand of France that Prussia should bind herself never to allow one of her princes to rule in Spain, the explanation of King William that he had no jurisdiction over his very distant relative, and the withdrawal of Prince Leopold from the candidature to prevent war. De Gramont regarded this candidature as a Prussian intrigue and made a speech in the French Chamber, July 6, in which he threatened war. But according to von Sybel Napoleon did not like this:

"In the press and among the people Gramont's declaration was received with much enthusiasm. But Napoleon was for peace. In the meeting of the Cabinet which preceded the famous sitting of the Chambers in which the war was determined upon, the Emperor advised Gramont to modify the tone of his declaration. But the Ministers, under the influence of the moment, gave Gramont's original text in the Chambers. Gramont afterward tried to lay the whole blame upon the Emperor, but Thiers and Lebœuf made declarations which proved Gramont's guilt. When, July 13, King William of Prussia refused to comply with the demands of France, and declared that he would not again receive the Count Benedetti, a long sitting of the Cabinet took place in Paris. Napoleon managed to convince the majority of his Ministers that it would be well to ask the King of Prussia if he were willing to submit the question of the Spanish succession to arbitration. But this did not suit De Gramont and Lebœuf, and in a later sitting they made up their mind to declare war."

Von Sybel quotes the letter of a French officer who received an invitation to dinner at St. Cloud on the 14th. He writes:

"A little after 6 P.M. the Emperor returned from the meeting of the Cabinet. He seemed very pleased, and asked the officers:

"Well, gentlemen, are your kits ready for the campaign?" A loud 'Yes' was the answer.

"Well, you may unpack them again," said the Emperor with a pleasant smile. "Thank God, peace is assured."

"Among the officers this little speech did not meet with much approval, but the Emperor preserved his good-humor throughout the dinner; he told funny stories and joked with the ladies; after dinner he returned to his private rooms.

"Shortly after this we heard that De Gramont and Jerome David had sought an audience with the Emperor, and a little while later the Emperor wished to see his spouse. When he returned to the company his appearance was much changed. His face was ashy pale, he looked much fatigued. He dropped into an armchair and did not say a word. But we heard that war had been declared."

Empress Eugénie also comes in for a share of the vindication. She is, at least, freed from the accusation of having egged on the war party in a frivolous manner:

"The Empress was as little pleased with the war as Napoleon

himself. The words: '*C'est ma guerre, ma petite guerre, ma guerre à moi!*' which are generally credited to her, she never spoke in the hearing of any one. On the contrary, both she and her lady-in-waiting Carette have often denied them. Neither could she have caused the Emperor to be in favor of war on July 6, for he did not show it then or after. There remains only her influence in the Cabinet sitting in the evening of the 14. Then, indeed, she advocated war, but not in the thoughtless manner of Gramont and Ollivier. She saw in the war only a means to strengthen the throne. While, on the following day, all Paris was full of enthusiasm, and the confident cry *À Berlin!* was heard everywhere, the Empress silently walked in the park of St. Cloud. Asked the reason of her silence, she replied: 'Why should I not be downcast? A prosperous country like our France is suddenly hurried into a war which can not fail to cause much misery even if we are successful. The honor of France is at stake. What misfortunes await us if the chances of war are against us? We have put everything upon a single card; if we do not win, we will be hurled into the worst revolution the world has ever seen.' This certainly does not sound very bellicose or confident."

Curiously enough, Napoleon I. is just now freed from one of the gravest accusations hurled against him. When the French took possession of Hamburg in 1813, General Davoust plundered the Bank of Hamburg. He afterward threw the blame upon the Emperor, and the latter lost much of his popularity with the liberal elements in Germany by this supposed act of his. It appears, however, that Napoleon I. was altogether innocent of this. Certain autograph letters addressed by Davoust to the Emperor have been discovered at Aachen, and in one of these dated October 16, 1813, Davoust informs the Emperor that he has confiscated the property of the Hamburg Bank, because his war chest was empty, and he did not see any other way of replenishing it. The fault is therefore exclusively Davoust's."

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANNERS.

AMERICANS complain that Englishmen are not considerate and tactful, and the usual retort is that while Americans are really exceedingly polite, as a rule, they lack "distinction" and dignity. To what extent these charges are true is explained and illustrated in a very readable article in *The Social Economist* (July, New York). The writer thinks that the "distinction" which Americans lack is simply the "art of snubbing," a manner calculated to keep inferiors in their place rather than to make equals feel at ease. By way of illustration, he cites the following incident:

"Sir Archibald Alison, in his autobiography, narrates that at one of the Marchioness of Londonderry's receptions the guests with one accord took offense at their hostess for taking a position near the entrance where her guests, in leaving, would have to pass her. This would convert the closing moments of the reception into a period of reciprocal courtesies with their hostess in person, which they thought would assume too much the form of homage to her, and as her manner was supremely royal, they turned with one accord and withdrew from her palace by another route. This snubbing of their hostess by her guests is told by Alison as if it were exquisitely the proper thing to do, inasmuch as Lady Londonderry was getting too much display for herself and was using her guests for the purpose in a manner not contributory to their ease or enjoyment."

Americans, says the writer, would simply have smiled good-naturedly and indulged the hostess rather than humiliate her in her own house. It is true, we have not learned the art of protecting ourselves against social bores and intruders, but this is largely because of our disinclination to be disagreeable. The most amusing instance of English "distinction" in manners given by the writer is as follows:

"On Lord Houghton's visit to America, the faculty of the University of Chicago were invited to meet him during an evening at the parlors of the University. After a brief chat and collation,

the party adjourned to the tower which contained the telescope. While the director was maneuvering the telescope into the field for a favorable view of the planet Saturn, the reverend president of the university remarked: 'We Americans are surprised at the fervor with which the British mind is carried away by Mr. Moody's preaching and by Mr. Sankey's singing.'

"Lord Houghton was walking, arm in arm, with the president around the small circle of space which surrounded the telescope. Thus walking, he replied in a series of articulated grunts and robust snorts, to which the listeners attended in the expectation that when he had sufficiently cleared his throat he would say something.

"H—m. Moody. Aha! Ugh! Sankey! Humph! Moody and Sankey! Bah! Sankey and Moody! H—m! Moody. Ah, ah, aha!"

"This was the only reply he made.

"It was discreet. It left the question unanswered. But it conformed to no standard of politeness known among Americans."

One American in fifty, according to the writer, has English manners, and the result is that he is often mistaken for an Englishman. He says:

"It is no part of our argument that America produces no prominent men whose manners are, indeed, exceedingly 'distinguished,' but not at all polite. A very prominent lawyer and banker of Chicago would preface every statement of fact which he wished to emphasize with the offensive prelude, 'It will astonish you very much to know that,' etc., or 'My dear sir, you have not the least idea, sir, but it is nevertheless true that,' etc. So generally, however, was this regarded as English that very few persons supposed him to be an American."

ENCIRCLING THE GLOBE WITH A TELEGRAPH LINE.

PUCK'S promise to "put a girdle about the earth in forty minutes" was rendered possible of fulfilment in 1871, when a great telegraphic circuit was completed by uniting Hongkong and Singapore. Thereby hangs a tale, and Henry Muir tells it in *McClure's Magazine*, July, in connection with much other interesting information about the telegraph systems of the world. Here is the story:

"Russia had finished the land line across Siberia—the line which, it will be remembered, was intended to be part of the route so long projected into the United States by Bering Strait. But the American end of the project had failed, and Russia found she had an interminable stretch of line across her barren steppes, and now had nothing to attach the end to. In fault of anything better to do with the straggling terminus, it was carried to Vladivostok.

"The Northern Telegraph Company of Denmark saw the possibility of utilizing this end for a European communication with China and Japan. Not that China and Japan had expressed a desire for such a union. The wily Danes took care not to ask permission, but slipped the land end of their cables into shore in inoffensive drain-pipes, and quietly made their connections until they had a cable running from Hongkong to Amoy, Gotzclaff, Woo-Sung, Nagasaki (Japan), and connecting with the land line at Vladivostok.

"When the Chinese wakened up to the presence of the cable, it was too late to object. They simply professed themselves utterly skeptical of its usefulness, and refused to have anything to do with it. However, they soon had a practical demonstration of its capabilities. An Oriental more bold than his compatriots, resolved to act on the price of rice telegraphed down to Shanghai from Peking, and to buy up a quantity. He did so, and made a big sum. Soon after, a lottery drawing came off in Peking, in which many residents of Shanghai were interested. The lucky numbers were telegraphed down, but the majority of the holders felt it unorthodox to trust to the impious Western contrivance which disdained time and space, two things which the Imperial Dragon himself had always respected, and they let their skepticism go so far that they sold their tickets for a song to more progressive gamblers. The next week, when the recognized post

arrived, the report of the telegraph was confirmed. The new contrivance could not have had a more impressive advertisement.

"The Great Northern Company, in venturing into Chinese waters to pick up the useless end of the Russian land line at Vladivostok, left a floating end at Hongkong, but immediately another daring company came on to meet it.

"The year before, 1870, the famous Eastern Telegraph Company, the cable company which to-day possesses nearly twice as many miles of cable as any other in the world, had laid its lines from Land's End to Gibraltar, thence to Malta, and on to Alexandria. It had also laid a line from Ande to Bombay. On the other side of the Indian peninsula, the Eastern Telegraph Company, to-day the second largest in the world, had picked up the end laid down at Bombay, and had run a cable from Madras to Penang, and from Penang to Singapore. When, the next year, the Great Northern appeared in Chinese waters, it was an easy matter to run up to Hongkong to meet it, and thus was furnished the last link in the tremendous circle which, beginning in England, crosses the north of Europe and Asia, passes down the eastern seas of Asia, and through the Gulf of Bombay, the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, and the east Atlantic, back to England."

Mr. Muir also tells an incident that pertains to a large portion of this circuit, and which has become famous in the telegraphic world. It is as follows:

"Some years ago, at a telegraphic *soirée* in the Albert Hall, London, a feature of the evening's amusement was the sending of a message to Teheran, in Persia, and back. A sending and a receiving instrument had been put up in the hall and connected with the wires of the Indo-European Telegraph Company. This line crossed the Channel by cable to Germany, and then by land lines ran over Germany, South Russia, Caucasus, Armenia, and Persia, to Teheran. At Teheran the wire was joined to a second line of the company, returning to London by the same route.

"The lines were cleared for the experiment, and, at a given signal, the key of the sender was pressed by the Prince of Wales. The instant that the button of the instrument was touched, 'click' went the receiver! The current had been to Persia and back."

Crime and the Price of Bread.—Professor Brentano, the well-known Berlin authority on sociology, has published statistical comparisons between the price of bread and the prevalence of crime that are as instructive as striking. In commenting on the data furnished on this subject by Mayr, of Bavaria, Professor Brentano says:

"The facts are so surprising that it is impossible not to see that on the average the increase of the price of bread by one penny in the period from 1835 to 1861 in the Bavarian territory, in every 100,000 inhabitants, increased the number of thefts by one; while, on the other hand, the decrease of the price by one penny decreased the number of thefts by one."

The application of this he makes to the whole German Empire. The following list furnishes some data illustrative of the point in question, the price of grain being for 1,000 kilos:

Year.	Crimes.	Price of Grain.
1882.....	535	152.3
1883.....	518	144.7
1884.....	509	143.3
1885.....	486	140.6
1886.....	480	130.6
1887.....	470	120.9
1888.....	459	134.5
1889.....	434	153.5
1890.....	494	170.0
1891.....	511	211.2

The criminal authorities of Germany have repeatedly noticed these relations and have drawn attention to these peculiar figures.

The Leech as a Barometer.—The *Journal d'Hygiene* for June 20 publishes the following account of a natural weather-glass: "If you follow the movements of a leech in a bottle containing about a pint of water, and covered with a piece of muslin, you can have a pretty good barometer. The leech lies rolled together at the bottom of the bottle—*fair*. It comes to the surface of the water—*variable or rainy*. It rushes pretty rapidly about the bottle—*strong wind*. It rolls over and over convulsively—*storm*."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICAN SUPERSTITIONS.

AMERICAN folklore is generally understood to be in its infancy as yet. We have not had the time and opportunity to develop a robust body of native superstitions, altho it appears that here and there, owing to special circumstances, the germs of well-defined superstitions may be found. Apologizing to the world for our backwardness in this respect, Mr. D. B. Fitzgerald, writing in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* (August), indicates the localities in which American superstitions are being evolved. In the mountains of West Virginia, in the rural districts of Kentucky and Tennessee, in the narrow peninsula separating the Chesapeake Bay from the ocean which is the joint property of Maryland and Virginia, and in a few other districts, something has been done to redeem the United States from the accusation of living without superstitions. Of Kentucky's contribution Mr. Fitzgerald writes:

"Naturally, and yet worthy of remark in passing, the tales of Kentucky deal almost exclusively with horses, spectral or otherwise. The residents of Jessamine County conduct the visitor to a bit of woodland intersected by a much-traveled road, about which he discovers no remarkable features until informed that no horse, however old or decrepit, unless blind or hoodwinked, ever passes through that remnant of forest without running away with driver or rider. The mystery has long ago been given up as unsolvable, but the fact remains; and it is quite curious to see sturdy old farmers alight and blindfold their horses at the edge of this haunted timber.

"There is also a great swamp in the eastern part of the State which is the residence of an immense but fleet-footed phantom stallion, which seen in daylight is coal-black, but encountered on the highway at night is white as the proverbial driven snow.

"The most remarkable story emanating from the regenerated 'dark and bloody ground' is that which relates that a race, in the vicinity of Lexington, was once run by a ghostly horse and jockey. There were twelve entries and starters, but as the horses were going down the back-stretch the judges and the spectators in the stand counted thirteen contestants, the odd horse being a black, three-year-old filly, ridden by a diminutive negro, which forged rapidly to the front and came in first at the finish, mysteriously disappearing among the horses as they were pulled up in the turn."

The center of activity in the superstition industry is, however, to be found in the Maryland-Virginia district above referred to. Its eastern shore is quite fertile in weird tales, goblin adventures, and miscellaneous ghost stories. The territory is well adapted to the production of superstition, for its people have for three hundred years lived in ignorance and poverty on the borders of great cypress swamps and in pine forests. We quote from the account of Mr. Fitzgerald:

"The highways seem to have become favorite resorts for eastern-shore ghosts. We have many times heard the story of the invisible horseman, who dashes along the road at a mad gallop, and who makes his presence known by a shout and the beating of the hoofs of his horse. Occasionally riding out in state, he drives a team, and then the rattling of wheels and the crack of whip are accompaniments of his passage. The whites regard this phantom simply as an eccentric freak of the spirits, tho the negroes profess to see in it a more particular and ominous significance. In one locality—this was on the banks of the Susquehanna River—our attention was directed to a roadside quarry, and we were requested to notice upon the face of the rock at the back of the excavation the outline of a huge door. Having assented to the fact that certain cracks and streaks upon the surface of the rock did present something of this appearance, we were seriously informed that this was the door behind which the invisible horseman stabled his phantom steeds, and that at a certain hour of the night, moved by unseen hands, it swung open for his exit.

"Other specters of the highway are 'The Blacksmith,' a name which has no appropriateness further than that it is used to describe a ghost armed with a heavy hammer; 'Loblolly William,' whose supernatural pretensions are based upon the fact that when encountered upon a hard and dusty road his footsteps are those of one walking through deep and soft mud; 'Miss Phoebe,' who

has appeared only once since the war, and whose present existence is, therefore, somewhat problematical; and to these the negroes, who have no individual names for particular ghosts, add the terrific specter which they call 'the man with the iron face.'"

Owing to the loss of hundreds of oyster sloops in the great bay, a number of oyster superstitions have sprung up. Chief of them is that of the "oyster lights," which appear on the surface of the water and proceed from lanterns on the masts of phantom ships. They are said to be observed in the hour preceding a storm. The writer continues:

"In the same class we must place the black schooner which sails up and down the Chesapeake, making signals of distress, but which, when approached by a boat, sinks swiftly and silently beneath the waves. An old steamboatman on the bay informed us that this ill-fated vessel always flies the English flag, the inference being that she belonged to the British fleet which ascended the Chesapeake during the war of 1812, and which, after meeting with a stout resistance, captured and burned the town of Havre de Grace, at the head of the bay. It seems, however, that the same schooner occasionally appears on the ocean side of the peninsula, where she flies a black flag, the residents of the beach believing that the phantom craft was originally one of those under the command of the pirate Blackbeard, and that her ghostly crew is engaged in a repeated but fruitless attempt to regain possession of the gold which this famous marauder is supposed to have buried in the vicinity of Green Run Beach. It is said that the schooner when seen is always headed directly in toward the land, and that when she reaches the outer line of breakers her bow plunges beneath the waves and she disappears."

Sulfur Mines in Japan.—"Sulfur," says the *Revue Scientifique*, "which the Japanese call *two* or *yurwo*, is met with in considerable quantities in the neighborhood of the volcanoes, extinct or active, which abound in the archipelago of Nippon. Almost all the sulfur comes from the decomposition of the sulfuretted hydrogen produced by the solfataras. The exportation of this product has increased with great rapidity since the opening of Japanese ports to international commerce. In 1868, the epoch at which the customs statistics of Japan begin, the exportation of sulfur was 131 tons; in 1890 this had increased to 21,274 tons, to fall in 1891 to 21,108, and in 1892 to 14,589 tons. In 1893 there were in Japan 84 mines, of which 13 produced each more than 100 tons of sulfur a year."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Mattoid and Echolalia.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

Back in your April numbers, in a criticism of Max Nordau's "Degenerates," the terms *mattoid* and *echolalia* were used. I can't find out what those words mean. My Greek and Latin don't help. As I suffer through you, to you I look for relief. *Echolalia* I guess all right, probably, *ἔχω* and *λαλέω*, and define as an uncontrollable proneness to babble; but what *mattoid* means is an utter mystery, unless it means dunce.

Yours truly,

A. B. FARNHAM.

313 Goldsmith Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

[In the Standard Dictionary, published by Funk & Wagnalls Co., we find the following definitions of the terms referred to:

MAT'TOID, mat'oid, *n.* A monomaniac characterized by stupidity. [*<LL. mattus*, dull (see *MATE*, *v.*), + *-OID*.]

There is a class of congenital paranoiacs common in Italy, whom Lombroso designates as *mattoids*; and speaking of the effect of prize stimulation on their inventive stupidity, he tells us that twenty-five per cent. of the competitors for a statue of Victor Emmanuel were *mattoids*. LITERARY DIGEST, June 11, '92, p. 9.

ECH'O-LA'LIA, ec'o-lê-li-a-or -lê-li-a, *n.* Pathol. The unintelligent repetition, by sufferers from some forms of nervous disease or by hypnotic subjects, of words addressed to them or heard by them. [*<Gr. ἔχω, + λαλέω*, babble.]

—EDITOR THE LITERARY DIGEST.]

Bunyan on Trout Tickling.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

Referring to correspondence as to catching trout by tickling them, John Bunyan, it would seem, knew something of the sport, or what is meant by the following lines quoted from "The Author's Apology" for "Pilgrim's Progress," viz.?

"Yet fish there be that neither hook nor line,
Nor snare, nor net, nor engine can make thine;
They must be grop'd for and be tickled too,
Or they will not be catch'd whate'er you do."

Yours truly,

GEO. FRED. JELPS.

City Hall, Hamilton, Ont.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

All the previously reported favorable industrial and commercial features are continued this week, the endurance of the revival in demand for iron and steel, the further advances in prices of the same, and additional increases of wages of industrial employees, being the most significant.

In the New York stock market dulness and bearish manipulation do not obscure an underlying tone of strength, due to the favorable crop outlook and the overselling of stocks by the operators who have been depressing the industrials. The latter group shows signs of rallying on the short interest. The condition of foreign exchange and the fear of gold shipments, however, check foreign and public interest. A local mercantile house ships \$1,000,000 gold to London to-day rather than pay the syndicate rate, which is 4.90 for demand sterling. Cotton and grain bills for future delivery are coming on the market, however, and it is thought that the period of high figures is drawing to a close. There are 214 business failures in the United States this week. Last week the total was 266, one year ago it was 212, and two years ago it was 527.—*Bradstreet's*, July 20.

Bank Clearings.

Bank clearings totals recede a little from last week's extraordinarily large aggregate, the amount being \$1,029,000,000 this week, a falling-off of 10 per cent. from last week, but an increase of 25 per cent. over the total in the like week in 1894, 5.4 per cent. larger than in the third week of June, 1893, and only 2 per cent. smaller than in the like period of 1892.—*Bradstreet's*, July 20.

New York Bank Statement.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks again very closely reflected the known operations of the week as regards the interior business in currency and the operations of the New York Sub-Treasury. The gold export of to-day came so late in the week that its effect upon the bank

averages will not be seen until next Saturday. Surplus reserve increased \$5,085,825, and now stands at \$38,491,125. Cash items increased \$104,400 in specie and \$5,068,500 in legal tenders. Loans contracted, \$5,085,825. Deposits increased \$348,300, and circulation increased \$59,900.—*Journal of Commerce*, July 22.

CHESS.

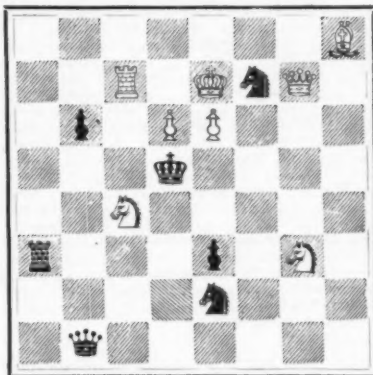
We will not correct the numbering of the problems. In sending solutions indicate Problem 76 of July 13.

Problem 80.

The following two-mover is considered a hard nut to crack. The composer's name is not known.

Black—Seven Pieces.

K on Q 4; Q on Q Kt 8; Kts on K 7 and K B 2; R on Q R 6; Ps on K 6 and Q Kt 3.



White—Eight Pieces.

K on K 7; Q on K Kt 7; B on KR 8; Kts on K Kt 3 and Q B 4; R on Q B 7; Ps on K 6 and Q 6.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 74.

White.

1 Q—Kt 8

2 Kt x B mate

1

2 Q—K B sq mate

1

2 Q—QKt8 mate

1

2 Kt x B mate

1

2 Kt—B 7 mate

1

2 Q x Kt mate

1

2 B—B 8 mate

1

2 Kt—Kt 5 mate.

Black.

P—Kt 4 dis. ch

P—K 3

B—K 3

B—K 5

Kt—K 3

Kt—Q 4

P—K 4

P—R 4

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. E. M. McMillen, Lebanon, Ky.; Peyton J. Smith, Covington, Tenn.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; J. T. Fulcher, Gadsden, Ala.; "Bebe," New Orleans; Leon E. Story, Washington; E. E. Dinwiddie, Jr., Greenwood, Va.; E. E. Armstrong, Parry Sound, Canada; John Winslow, Bristol, Conn.; John F. Dee, Buffalo; Prof. Cooper D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; A. B. Dinwiddie, Greenwood, Va.; C. Y. Tompkins, Beaumont, Texas; A. B. Coates, Beverly, Mass.

A number of incorrect key-moves have been received: B—K R 8, answered by P—K 4; B—B 6, answered by P x B; Kt—Kt 8, answered by P—Kt 4 dis. ch.; R—B 8, answered by K x R.

No. 75 is not worth worrying over. As we told you, we gave it as a curiosity, and we should have added, as an example of getting frightened over nothing. It is very evident the Shah was in no special danger, but it was the other "fellow" who needed to brush up his wits.

G. A. Betournay, Regina Association, Canada.

Do You Want a Tonic?

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. W. J. NORFOLK, Chicopee Falls, Mass., says: "I have used it as a tonic and stimulant with success. I always keep it in the house for my own use."

TOO FAT!

Reduce Weight and Fat Fast by Using Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills, Fruit Salt and Obesity Bands.

Fat is a disease to be treated by remedies peculiar to itself. The only sure and safe treatment consists in the use of Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills, Fruit Salt, Reducing Compound and Bands. These remedies are pleasant and harmless, and may be taken without inconvenience or loss of time. They cause the fat to be absorbed and utilized in strength and circulatory reanimation.



Mrs. Mary Kilburn Eames, the well-known pianist, whose portrait appears above, writes thus to Loring & Co., from her residence on Rutgers Street, St. Louis: "I am one of those who, coming of a fat family, once thought never to be thin. My fat was distressing. I had fatty degeneration of the liver, and was an invalid for years, while constantly gaining in weight. At length when I weighed 188 pounds, my physician prescribed Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Salt. They reduced my weight more than 50 pounds in less than nine weeks, and cured me of liver trouble. I am now perfectly well, and these hot months have no terrors for me."

Dr. Stillman, a well-known North Side (Chicago) physician, says: "I was brought down from 219 to 176 by Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Salt in 51 days. I use them in my practice. This treatment is popular with the medical profession because it permanently cures obesity, is convenient, in the way of expense, is within the reach of the poor, and is not harmful or unpleasant."

OBESITY FRUIT SALT \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. Pills \$1.50 a Bottle, or three Bottles for \$4.00, enough for one treatment.

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Will "Bebe," who sent us the "Muzio," kindly furnish us with a correct score? There were several errors in the one received.

Current Events.

Monday, July 15.

The closing sessions of the Christian Endeavor Convention are held in Boston. . . . Five thousand miners vote to go on strike in Michigan. . . . The Missouri Democratic State Committee decides to call a State convention to discuss the financial question. . . . Voluntary advances of wages are made at Ishpeming, Mich. . . . The President issues a proclamation extending copyright privileges to Spanish publications.

The British Parliamentary elections continue to show large Conservative gains; prominent Liberal leaders are defeated. . . . Ex-premier Stambulow, of Bulgaria, is shot and stabbed by unknown men, and his recovery is doubtful. . . . Insurgent successes are reported from Cuba.

Tuesday, July 16.

The Treasury Department resumes the issue of gold certificates. . . . The United States Glass Manufacturers' Association meets and fixes the wage scale for the next six months. . . . The strike of the Michigan iron miners is declared general. . . . Reports of wage increases come from Newtown, Conn., Fitchburg, Mass., and Dracut, Mass. . . . The largest potteries in the country all resume operations, many running full time. . . . The debate between Mr. Harvey and ex-Congressman Horr on the silver question opens in Chicago.

The English elections show continued conservative gains; the Tories have so far gained

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thirty-one seats. . . . Ex-premier Stambulow recovers consciousness and makes a deposition; several men are arrested on suspicion.

Wednesday, July 17.

Ex-President Harrison is reported to have declared that he would not, under any circumstances, accept a nomination for the Presidency. . . . There is an uprising of Bannock Indians in Wyoming; the settlers are said to be in danger. . . . The People's Party of Massachusetts hold a State Convention in Boston. . . . Wages are to be advanced at Olneyville, R. I. . . . Two Missouri banks are placed in the hands of receivers. . . . A few of the smaller mills in Philadelphia yield to the demands of the carpet weavers on strike there.

English elections continue to show heavy Conservative gains. . . . The Italian Senate votes by a large majority to make September 22, the anniversary of the evacuation of Rome by the Pope's troops, a national *fête* day. . . . The Czar receives a Bulgarian deputation; significance is attached to this occurrence.

Thursday, July 18.

The Georgia Free-Silver Convention meets at Griffin; free-coinage resolutions are adopted, and Senator Morgan makes a fierce attack upon the Administration. . . . Ex-President Harrison refuses to confirm or deny the report that he is not a candidate for the nomination. . . . The Massachusetts People's Party Convention declares for free silver. . . . All the woolen and worsted mills in Woonsocket, R. I., agree to increase wages slightly. . . . The phosphate companies are reported to have formed a big combination. . . . The fifth international convention of the Baptist Young People's Union meets in Baltimore. . . . The Niagara Falls & Lewiston Electric Railway is opened formally.

John Morley is defeated in Newcastle; country pollings depress the Liberals greatly, the rate of Conservative gains not being decreased. . . . Ex-premier Stambulow dies from the wounds received in the assault. . . . The Black Flags of Formosa attack the Japanese troops and compel them to retreat. . . . The Spanish insurgents win a battle; General Santocildes is killed.

Friday, July 19.

The Cabinet holds a hurried meeting in Washington, apparently called on important business. . . . Grand Master Workman Sovereign, of the the Knights of Labor, issues a manifest calling on labor and former organizations to boycott national bank-notes. . . . \$1,000,000 of gold is engaged for export to Europe. . . . Independent coal operators appoint a committee to rehabili-

tate the coal trade. . . . Wage increases are reported from Michigan and Massachusetts.

The English Liberals gain a few seats, but the Tory gains continue to be large. . . . A battle is fought on the Macedonian frontier between the Turks and the rebels; the Turks lose 600 men. . . . Another filibustering expedition lands in Cuba. . . . The Toronto School Board defeats a resolution condemning the teachers for wearing bloomers.

Saturday, July 20.

Primary elections held in Mississippi go against Governor Stone, the "sound money" candidate for Senator. . . . At a Texas meeting of free-silver advocates the Administration is denounced by ex-Governor Hogg. . . . Wages are advanced in Wheeling, W. Va. . . . The Young People's Baptist Union closes its convention in Baltimore. . . . Coal operators of four States combine, and the price of coal goes up.

The British elections continue to show Unionist gains; thirteen seats are added to their list. . . . Prince Ferdinand forbids Bulgarian officers to attend Stambulow's funeral.

Sunday, July 21.

The Siamese Minister at Washington is recalled. . . . Much damage is done to property by storms in the West. . . . The excise law is again vigorously enforced in New York; the sale of soda water is not interfered with.

A disastrous collision occurs between two steamships in the Gulf of Spezia; 150 Italians are drowned. . . . Two Cuban insurgent leaders are killed in a battle. . . . France acknowledges the right of Germany to deal with Morocco in her own way. . . . Prince Ferdinand is guarded at Carlsbad by Russian secret police officers.

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E. G. WYCKOFF, Syracuse, N. Y.

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NOTE.—Rev. Mr. Elfield has since ordered fourteen more.

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